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Lots of Shirts
also going at lowest figures.

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We Sell Zero Corsets.

These are the most comfortable Corsets made for hot weather. We also have a complete line of MISSES' and CHILDREN'S Ferris Waists, made of gauze, for hot weather.

W. F. Weaver & Co.
Round Corner Block.

Paint??
Paint??
Paint??

That is The Question.

Whether it is better in the end to suffer the sorrows and disappointments that poor paint will bring, or at the start provide the best that can be bought and end it there.
There is but one best, and that is the *Sherwin-Williams Paint*. With paint you will need brushes, and perhaps varnishes. These and all painters' supplies are to be found at

A. H. TULLSON'S, Pharmacist,
116 Galena Avenue.

NOW
is the time to
BUY
your winters'
COAL!
Bargains in Bicycles.

In order to close out what wheels we have on hand we can make you some special prices on the best bicycles made.

E. H. Crabtree,
Office and yards Galena Avenue and River St.
Telephone 61.

S. S. DODGE, The Jeweler.
Corner Main and Hennepin Ave.

IF YOU ARE GOING To Buy a Furnace

you will do well to see our line. The Magee, Fuller-Warren and Penninsular, for hard coal; the Akron Air-Blast for soft and hard coal. There are none better. Let us estimate for you.

ROB. H. HOWELL,
57 First Street.

Gold Or Silver?

watch—which shall it be? It is for you to say and for Wendel to give you a choice from the best variety of time-keepers in silver or gold cases. All of our watches are of the finest manufacture, from the celebrated makers of the U. S. We have a great many small clocks, bracelet watches and chatelaines just now at low prices.

G. O. WENDEL,
160 Galena Ave. Jeweler and Optician.

Lazell's Perfumes!

A new line just received; the most lasting and fragrant odors on the market. Viz: Meadow Lily, Queen Isabella, Persian Boquet, Persian Rose, Coronaria, Hispania, Roman Fraugapanni, White Hyacinth, Rosalia Violet, White Lilac, Trailing Arbutus, Essence, Boquet, Irisinia, Crab Apple and Duffin's Special.

Prices, 10c Per Bottle up to \$15.00.

W. D. Duffin, Registered Druggist,
Use Duffin's Life Balsam for Coughs and all Pulmonary troubles.
Corner Drug Store, Dixon, Illinois.

—John McDevitt is up from Harmon today.
—Waldo Adams is no better this morning.
—William McBride is home from a business trip.
—Frank Harrison went to Chicago this morning.
—F. A. Watson went into the city this morning.
—C. N. Heath of Red Oak, Iowa, is at the Keystone.
—Frank Wright is down the river today, pulling in the fish.
—David Clemens was up from Sterling yesterday on business.
—The Fifth street culvert is being repaired by Matock & Mahan.
—Clyde Granger and Harry Hoen-shield went to Chicago this morning.
—Mrs. Brown of Amboy is here on a visit with her daughter, Miss Hattie.
—Mrs. Linnell, nee Miss Grace Brubaker is out from Chicago on a visit.
—William Rink is showing a handsome new one dollar silver certificate bill.
—Eli Rosenthal drove to Sterling yesterday with his cousin, Miss Bach-rach.
—Clarence Stead and Ray Goodrich spent last evening visiting two sisters at Rock Falls.
—Blinn Smith's gun shoot takes place next Tuesday, not tomorrow, as first advertised.
—Mr. and Mrs. Emanuel Brierton on a visit from Kankakee for a few days, returned home today.
—Ed. Rosenthal, Charles Plein, Charles Peck, and Albin Northberg drove to Oregon to the ball game.
—For eight days preceeding yesterday the mercury in thermometers reached ninety or higher each day.
—Ed. Brooks who works for Mrs. Mont Platt got the bones in his foot broken yesterday. A plank fell on it.
—H. H. Scovell returned yesterday from a ride on his bike to a point thirty miles above Madison, Wisconsin. He went up last Saturday.
—John Keith will have to move his blacksmith shop from the present site to make room for the new Masonic building. Frank Palmer looks lost.
—Misses Anna White and Grace Drew departed yesterday for their home in Cedar Rapids after a pleasant visit with Miss Bessie Keyes of this city.
—"Hell-up-to-date, a real devilish two-step," was found at the viaduct on on the Palmyra road last evening and left at this office. Owner can have same by calling.
—Popocratic candidate for president, Bryan, says the Chicago Tribune, received from the millionaire silver mine owners a regular salary of six thousand dollars a year for talking free silver. There is, you see, on that question, a method in his madness.
—We are in receipt of a line from Rev. M. L. Norris, superintendent of the Franklin Grove camp grounds, stating that it was the intention that the camp supply store should be closed on Sundays and that campers will therefore provide themselves with supplies on Saturday next, as on Sunday nothing can be procured except meals and lunches.
—W. J. McAlpine will commence today the removal of the building, corner of Peoria avenue and First street, preparatory to the erection of the new Masonic building, which will be commenced at once. Some important changes and improvements have been made in the plans, adding to the beauty of the original design and the building will cost when complete fully \$18,000.
—A burglar tried to enter the home of William Maas, near the railroad bridge, night before last. The miscreant removed the screen from a window and entered the room. A bed in which a little three-year old child was sleeping, stood by the window and the fellow had to crawl over it. In doing so he laid his hand upon the child and awakened it. He then made his escape. The little girl says she could see his face and he was black. He has not troubled them since.—Sterling Gazette.

—At the band concert at Oak Park, North Side, at eight o'clock this evening, the following program will be rendered:
March—Thurston Rifles Dalbey
Overture—Murmuring of the Forest
Bouillon
Waltzes—Estudentina Waldteufel
Wing Dance—Way Down in Georgia
Fantasia—Auld Lang Syne Dalbey
Overture—Tancredi Rossini
March—Manhattan Beach Sousa

CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS.

Cloud Burst—Railroad Disaster—Boiler Explosion, Etc.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 13.—A cloudburst occurred at Dehaven, seven miles north, this morning. Six persons named Appleton; mother, father and four sons were drowned. The same report says thirty people perished. The water is rising rapidly in Pine Creek Valley.

OTIS, Ind., Aug. 13.—Special Lake Shore mail train from Chicago ran into a washout thirty feet deep near here, this morning. Engineer Griffin and fireman Roach were killed. No passengers hurt.

ALLIANCE, Ohio, Aug. 13.—Boiler in the Louisville Tile and Brick Works exploded this morning, wrecking the building. A number of women employees are reported missing and probably are buried in the debris.

THAT BALL GAME.

The Sport Had A Damper—Kaigle Took A Broken Thumb Home In A Wet Cloth.

The fat men and the lean men's sport yesterday was marred by an accident early in the game, that caused much regret. Charles Plien while batting was struck on the thumb by a ball which crushed the bone very badly. Dr. Lloyd Shaw tied up the wounded hand and sent Mr. Plien home for a surgeon's care. "Kaigle" treated the sad affair with so much pluck and courage that people supposed that he was perpetrating one of his good humored jokes; but it was no joke for the fat men's short stop.
The game went right on however, and the goodly crowd enjoyed it very much. We must confess in compliment to the players that we were happily surprised on account of the excellent ball playing witnessed on both sides during the afternoon.
They were not altogether "has-beens." Eli Rosenthal and Joe Hoban umpired the game with much care, not the slightest favor being indicated except in the very enthusiastic manner that Eli would insist in a loud voice and excited manner that his decisions were correct. For watching the plays Eli made bases a little ahead of the runners, being determined to be there and see for himself.
Grant Funk caught the first fly and Chas. Peck broke a bat, not as a grand stand opening play for it was a sound club, but to indicate that he was on top. Kaigle made a splendid run from first to second but the momentum of such a large body was so great that he could not stop at second and so he was put out before he could make his air brakes work.
Peck made a bold sacrifice run and a hot chase for Hawley and Atkins.
John Laing got in a good two-base hit in the second innings.
Burt Null made a good home run while the lean chaps were throwing ball over each others heads in a manner indicating that the fielders should have played in balloons.
After Kaigle was disabled the event of the day was the demonstration upon Charlie Ball's appearance at the bat as substitute. He wished the air in great shape and finally being favored with a good slow ball sent the leather in good shape through the right field and got to first base on time, running like a streak of Jumbo.
Null pitched in third innings satisfactorily.
Geo. Hawley got it into his head that he was a better sprinter than Alderman Shields, a mistake that put him out in a run in the third inning.
In the third round Coughlin took Kaigle's place.
Ball took left field in sixth inning and the balls got out into the field by not coming his way.
Wallie Worthington, one of the last year good players, took left field in the sixth.
Eli being exhausted with enthusiasm and over effort to do his duty, was relieved at the close by John Cooper.
Louis Atkins has not forgotten how to pitch.
The accidents of the day were: Kaigle, broken thumb; Connie Thomann, black eye and split finger nail; George Shields, ankle sprain; Laing, thumb out of joint; McBride, swollen hand; Parker, a beautiful black and blue eye; Funk, an ankle sprained; and finally a severe collision between first and second bases by McBride and Null, neither small nor serious affairs, except the broken thumb and Kaigle went to Oregon this morning with that thumb in a sling.
The players all indicated that they had been there before. The score stood:
Lean men 3 4 4 0 2 0 0—13
Fat men 4 0 2 4 6 5 4 1—26

WE ARE RECEIVING DAILY
new fall styles in
Dress Goods, Carpets,
Lenoliums, Oil Cloths, Curtains.

WE QUOTE THE LOWEST PRICES!

Chas. H. Lapham & Co.

J. H. MORRIS & SON
GROCERS
Telephone No. 21. 117 Galena Avenue

Don't Think

Because we have been advertising high priced STATIONERY that we have no other kind. If you want a medium priced note paper we have a good quality of Linen or Satin finish at 50c quarter ream; envelopes to match at 10c per package. If you want a Tablet, we have them in all styles and in price from 1c up.

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We Do Furnace Work
In a First-class Manner!

Let us estimate for you. The low figures we can give you on first-class work will surprise you.

Alexander & Howell
HARDWARE.

Closing Out at Cost
and Below Cost, our entire line

Shirt Waists

Brubaker & Carpenter,
Galena Avenue.

COAL



THE COAL "COMBINE"

may land you anywhere as to prices—for of course our price to you is governed by the Combination's price to us. Better get what you need now, before the monopoly forces the price beyond present expectations. We won't raise it one cent above fair profit and will continue to sell the best coal at the lowest market rates.

Geo. R. Woodruff.
Telephone 37. 259 Third St.

IF YOU WANT

a Side-board or a Nice Combination Book Case, Heavy Oak Extension Table, or a Brass Onyx Top Stand, we have them. Soft Couches and Easy Chairs, in rattan back, cobbler seat, polished wood seats, and everything in the chair line. Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

C. Gonnerman,
Funeral Director and Embalmer.
FIRST ST.

WE ARE DAILY

adding to our stock of goods something new. We have just received 25 rolls of opaque handmade shade goods of a variety of colors. If you are in need of shades, give us a call, we are sure we can please you. We have a few Brass and Iron bedsteads. Our aim is to give you good goods and lowest prices.

Harvey Camp & Son.
Galena Avenue.

City Steam Laundry
All goods called for and delivered.

Public Bath Rooms!
HOURS OF BEING OPEN. Week days until 9:00; Saturday until 12:00 a. night, and Sunday until noon.
HARTSHORN & DETRICK.
Telephone No., 98.

The "Twin Comet" and "Little Giant"
Lawn Sprinkler!

Best made. Unique, Efficient and Labor Saving. Will sprinkle four times greater area than any others. Highest award at the Chicago Exposition.
E. Stebbins, Mfg. Co.
Sole Manufacturers
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
JOHN WASLEY, Dixon Agent.

Spring Styles!
Our line of samples for Spring and Summer Season, has been selected with a view of meeting the demands of the times, and we feel confident that the styles, fit and workmanship will meet with your approval. 5000 different patterns to select from; everything in the market, foreign and domestic, from a Corduroy Vest to a Suit of English Broadcloth.
ED. F. CAHILL.
1. Galena Avenue. U. STAIRS

KNOWS IT NOW.
The Boy Orator Formally Notified of His Nomination.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, N. Y.,
The scene of a wildly enthusiastic gathering to greet Mr. Bryan and to listen to his speech of acceptance—Mrs. Bryan receives a great ovation—Vice-Presidential nominee Sewall also notified—Synopsis of Mr. Bryan's speech—Fusionists of Iowa.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—That the interest of the whole city of New York was focused yesterday upon Madison Square garden, where William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, and Arthur Sewall, of Maine, were to be formally notified of their nomination by the Democratic party for the offices of president and vice president of the United States, was proved by the groups of sovereign electors which as early as the middle of the afternoon began to come under the trees in Madison square, which by 5 o'clock had been reinforced by hundreds, and at 6 o'clock were multiplied to expectant thousands and before 7 swelled to a straining, clamoring army. New York had discussed for weeks the master stroke of oratory by which the Nebraskan inspired the tidal wave of enthusiasm that swept him into the highest place in the gift of his party, and curiosity was rife whether the candidate was equal to a second speech that might aid in winning for him the foremost office in the gift of his country.

Enger to See the "Boy Orator."
The garden had been the stage for other events of the same character; political meetings had been held in its walls without number; eight years ago Cleveland had been there notified of his selection to lead a second time the campaign of the Democracy, but the speculation attached to these events had been but shadows compared with the fierce light of curiosity which beat upon this night. President Cleveland had been a personage familiar to New York, but the young leader who had come out from the west to plant his standard in the field of the enemy, as he called it, and there to open the battle of his campaign was only a name in this city. Therefore the assembly waited eagerly to discover what manner of man he was of whom they had read so much, and what manner of speech was his which had such power over a great party convention. On this sultry night the wide oval of the garden was a furnace in which 20,000 were to suffer a fiery torture for their enthusiasm's sake.

Description of the Interior of the Garden.
The glass had been removed from the acre of skylights in the roof and sheets of canvass hung below. Radiating from this ceiling were strips of electric lights outlining the sweep of the rafters which rose over solid acres of heads. The platform was a small affair erected at the north side of the hall in the center of one of the broad acres of the oval, hardly more than twelve feet square and draped simply with American flags. The decorations were simple and not elaborate, but in good taste, consisting entirely of the national tricolor festooned on the galleries above the stand, with a mammoth crayon portrait of the presidential nominee at the right of the platform, and one of his colleague on the ticket as a companion piece on the left. In the center of the pit the great floor space was furnished with several hundred chairs for the leaders of the local Democracy, and the boxes, rising in triple tiers at both ends of the chairs, were reserved for the Tammany chiefs. The most distinguished Democrats, members of the national committee and of the notification committee with their friends were assigned to the section of the lower balcony rising from the flag-covered platform.

Came Like a Mighty Flood.
The hands of the clock marked 7 when the main doors down at the west of the garden swung inward and announced their opening by the inrush of a yell-like war cry. Then with a roar came the people pouring through the entrance and spreading over the floor like the unchaining of a flood of water. Men and women, they swept down to the center of the hall, climbing over chairs and obstructions like an infantry charge, until the bluecoats swooped down upon them and dispersed the crowd with admirable skill down the various aisles to which the tickets directed. This first contingent were the holders of reserved seats and they scattered themselves through the aisles on the floor and swarmed up through the boxes. The galleries, rising tier on tier to roof from the oval arena, gave the hall the likeness of an ancient coliseum, wonderfully bright with light-hued dresses and gleaming shirt fronts of countless men.

FIRST REAL DEMONSTRATION.
It Was Given to the Wife of the "Boy Orator" as She Entered the Garden.
Two or three times some enthusiast rose in the gallery and proposed three cheers for Bryan, which exhortation brought the expected shouts. But the first real demonstration of the night was given to the wife of the presidential candidate. It was 8 o'clock when a policeman in the doorway under the stand was heard calling: "Make way for Mrs. Bryan." Those nearest heard the call and climbed upon their chairs. Others did not hear, but they saw that a sensation was afoot and they promptly followed suit, leaving their seats rank after rank as though answering to a word of command. Mrs. Bryan was seen climbing the steps that led to the first box raised off at the platform's right.

She was on the arm of William P. St. John, treasurer of the Democratic national committee and host of the Bryans during their stay in New York. She stepped down into the box into the back and faced the mammoth audience, giving New Yorkers their first sight of the woman who had won her way into quick popularity on her way across the continent with her husband. As Mrs. Bryan swept her eyes across the hall they had a weary look and her face seemed very pale. Lighted with a bright smile at the roar which swept across the floor and onward through the galleries, and which grew into a swelling cheer and rose and fell in half a dozen waves, twice Mrs. Bryan bowed to the right and left and then she was seated. Following Mrs. Bryan came Mr. Bryan on the arm of Chairman James K. Jones, followed by Mr. Sewall with Governor Stone, of Missouri, and by Mr. Bland with Mr. Elliott Danforth. Senator William M. Stewart and party occupied box No. 61. The cheer for Mrs. Bryan had

not ended when the foremost personage of the hour, the Democratic candidate for president, in the midst of a small group of his chief supporters, appeared and pushed through the same doorway. The first glimpse was of a black-coated, broad-shouldered man, with a roll of manuscript held at his side, stepping with quick, light stride up the short flight of stairs. At his side and towering over him was the strong figure, clad in gray, of Senator Jones, of Arkansas, chairman of the Democratic committee.

MEETING CALLED TO ORDER.
Hon. Elliott Danforth Made Permanent Chairman.

The vast assemblage was called to order precisely at 8:15 o'clock by Chairman Jones, of the National committee. Senator Jones said: "I am directed by the national committee to name for your chairman, Hon. Elliott Danforth, of New York. Those in favor will say 'aye.'" There was a chorus of ayes and the motion was declared carried. [Applause.]

In accepting the chairmanship of the meeting Mr. Danforth said, among other things: "Ladies and Gentlemen: It becomes my agreeable duty, by direction of the democratic committee, to act as presiding officer of this meeting. As a member of the notification committee from the state of New York, I am glad to extend to all our visiting brethren from every portion of this broad land, who have come here to witness this ceremony tonight a cordial and hearty welcome." [Loud cheering.]

He then introduced Governor Stone, of Missouri, chairman of the notification committee, who in a speech formally notified Mr. Bryan of his nomination to the presidency. At the conclusion of Governor Stone's remarks he handed to Mr. Bryan an engrossed copy of the resolution of notification adopted by the committee on notification. When Mr. Bryan took the parchment there was a wild outburst of applause and while it was still filling the hall Chairman Danforth said: "Fellow citizens: The next speaker needs no introduction at my hands, for his name is a household word throughout the land. I have pleasure in presenting to you the Democratic nominee for president of the United States, the Hon. William J. Bryan." [Applause and cheers.]

AUDIENCE GOES WILD.

Its Enthusiasm Interrupts Proceedings for Several Minutes.
The applause continued for some minutes and was renewed again and again. Finally National Chairman Jones said: "I appeal to this crowd to be in order. Please be in order." No attention was paid to the appeal. Mr. Danforth in turn said: "Will the audience be in order? Let the audience be in order." Finally Mr. Bryan himself managed to still the applause; and began his speech amidst comparative silence. Bryan's speech was an exhaustive discussion of the issues of the campaign, and aggregated 12,000 words. He declared the money question the paramount issue this year and from the free silver standpoint gave the effects on business of the single gold standard, which was declared vicious in the extreme. On the other hand all the arguments in favor of bimetalism were marshalled with great skill and presented with force and clearness.

He made the assertion that the St. Louis platform declared for the single gold standard at the same time promising to get rid of it at the earliest opportunity. He fully indorsed the Chicago income tax plank; declared the tax proposed a fair one and just and criticised the supreme court for declaring it unconstitutional. He said he had no apology to make for criticizing a court. It was only by full and free discussion that the truth was discovered.

Bryan's speech was "punctuated with applause," and the punctuations were very vociferous. The audience was with him all through, and when he closed nearly lifted the roof of the house. The delivery of Bryan's speech consumed nearly two hours. The chairman introduced the vice presidential nominee, Arthur Sewall, and Governor Stone presented him with the formal nomination document. Mr. Sewall in his speech of acceptance fully indorsed the action of the Chicago convention and accepted its platform in every part. Upon the conclusion of Sewall's address at precisely 10:52 the meeting was declared adjourned.

HANNA BUSY AT CHICAGO.
What He Is Doing in the Matter of Pushing the Campaign.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—Mark Hanna and his secretary, Major Dick, got into their new headquarters at the Auditorium yesterday and squared themselves around in front of their desks. There was a pile of correspondence in front of them that would make a comfortable load for an ordinary express wagon. The first thing decided upon was to establish a small postoffice in connection with the headquarters, and here a deft manipulator of the mails will select and distribute the mails for the various departments and individuals.

Major Dick said he expected that all arrangements for the convenience of the workers would be made by the end of the week. Additional rooms have been secured, and the heads of the various bureaus will have all the room they want henceforth. Hanna did not make any calls on business men or politicians outside those at the headquarters. He just sat in his big office and attacked the heap of mail that were stacked up on his desk and on the floor. After plugging along for an hour or so at this he arranged for a conference with the heads of the different subdepartments. Heath, Dawes, Durbin, and Hahn talked long and earnestly with the national chairman. Hanna mapped out the day's work and gave his orders in a methodical, business-like way. To Perry Heath he talked at greater length than any of the others, and it was understood that the purport of the conversation was the character of the literature to be sent out here after.

Hanna has set his mind upon forcing the tariff issue to the front, and he thinks that about as good a way as any of doing it is through the literary bureau. He has been confirmed in the conviction that the proper thing for the Republican campaign is to do is to get right back to a discussion of the tariff and protection questions by the persistence of the gold Democrats in the movement to put a "sound money" national ticket in the field. He has about concluded that the gold Democrats all over the country will support this ticket, that they will not attend the Republican rallies, and therefore there is no further need of precaution against hurting their feelings by avoidance of the real old Republican principles. It is therefore expected that there will be a decided

change in the character of the literary matter sent out by Heath.

FUSIONISTS OF IOWA.
They Meet at Ottumwa and Adopt a Platform and a Ticket.

OTTUMWA, Ia., Aug. 13.—Complete fusion was effected by Democrats, Populists and free silver Republicans at the demistate convention here yesterday. The state ticket was divided and the terms of division in congressional districts were also agreed upon for congress. The attendance at the convention was not large. Some counties were not represented. Blackhawk county, the home of ex-Governor Boies, which had a split in the county convention, had no representatives present, both contesting delegations remaining at home. Judge Van Wagenen, temporary chairman, made a lengthy free silver speech. J. J. Shea, of Council Bluffs, permanent chairman, made a short speech, as did also Dr. Roberts, of Fort Madison, chairman of the committee on resolutions. The financial plank adopted demands the free coinage of silver.

The ticket selected is as follows: For electors-at-large, Horace Boies, of Waterloo (Dem.); General James B. Weaver, of Colfax (Pop.); secretary of state, L. H. Karr, of Clarke (Dem.); auditor of state, G. W. Davis, of Louisa (Pop.); attorney general, William D. Boies, of O'Brien (Dem.); treasurer, Charles Ruegnitz, of Clayton (Dem.); supreme judge, Senator Bolter, of Harrison (Dem.); railroad commissioner (long term), Amos Stockel, of Davis (Silver Rep.); railroad commissioner (short term), Thomas J. Denson, of Fayette (Dem.). The state committee was reorganized by the selection of E. W. Curry, of the Eighth district, as chairman; E. M. Carr, Third district, secretary. John Foley, of the Fourth, was re-elected. H. L. Troop, of Mount Pleasant, silver man, succeeds J. D. F. Smith, gold man in the First. Henry Reigelman, gold man, succeeds himself in the Seventh.

ILLINOIS POPULIST CONVENTION
Indorses Democratic State Ticket with One Exception.

SPRINGFIELD, Aug. 13.—The Populist state convention was called to order here yesterday with W. G. Jones, of Mount Vernon, as permanent chairman, and W. C. Pickings, of LaSalle, secretary. The Taylor delegation from Cook county was seated. The platform adopted indorses the national Populist platform; demands local option in taxation; favors the submission to the people of an amendment to the constitution giving the legislature power to enact laws regulating contracts between corporations and employees; favoring laws preventing competition between free and convict labor; favoring the initiative and referendum, and indorsing Governor Altgeld's administration.

Four Populist electors were nominated including an elector-at-large, the Democrats withdrawing four of their electors, and twenty of the Democratic electors were nominated, completing the fusion. Chairman, A. L. Maxwell, of Flat Rock, was nominated over J. D. Hess, of Pittsfield, for auditor, W. F. Beck, of Olney, the Democratic nominee, resigning. The remainder of the Democratic state ticket was nominated. A state central committee with plenary powers was named. Governor Altgeld's and Bryan's names evoked the wildest enthusiasm.

THE CANADA WINS.
Yankee Boats Beaten at the Yacht Races at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 13.—The second day of the international yacht races off this port dawned clear and pleasant. A light northwest four-mile-an-hour breeze prevailed during the early morning, when the yachts were tacking back and forth in the vicinity of the starting point. Weather sharps predicted that a rattling north or northwesterly gale would spring up before the day ended. It was decided to have three races yesterday for 40-footers, 40-footers and 25-footers. The starting signal was given at 10:14, and the last yacht passed over the line at 10:27 a. m.

The wind freshened to ten miles an hour shortly after the start. Three and one-half miles from the start the Puritana, of the forty-foot class, carried away her topmast and was out of the race. The Zelma at that time led in the forty-six foot class and Sybil was still pointing the way for the little fellows, with Test second. The yachts finished in a twelve-mile breeze. Canada finished first in the forty-six-foot class. Vivia was first in the forty-foot class. Sybil won the twenty-five-foot class.

Italians Wroth Over a Lynching.

ROME, Aug. 12.—The provincial newspapers demand that the government take action regarding the Hahneville, La., lynching. Three Italians were hanged there by a mob on Saturday for murder. The Corriere Della Sera, of Milan, declares that until Americans are willing and able to protect the lives of Europeans, they had better close their ports entirely to the immigration of whites as a bid against Chinese cheap labor, adding: "Events such as have occurred at New Orleans and now at Hahneville cannot be tolerated by nations having any pretense of civilization."

Scores on the Diamonds.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—The following scores were made at base ball yesterday: At Pittsburgh—St. Louis 3, Pittsburgh 1; at Philadelphia—Washington 9, Philadelphia 9; at Louisville—(First game) Cleveland 4, Louisville 3; (second game) Cleveland 5, Louisville 4; at Brooklyn—Baltimore 9, Brooklyn 3; at Boston—(First game) New York 8, Boston 6; (second game) New York 4, Boston 6.

Death of S. K. Martin.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—Samuel K. Martin, the Chicago lumberman, died at Alma, Mich., Tuesday. Death was due to Bright's disease. Deceased had been a sufferer with the fatal ailment for several years. The family of the deceased was at his bedside when the end came and accompanied the remains back to this city.

Harrison to His Old Regiment.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 13.—General Harrison's old regiment, the Seventieth Indiana, which is holding its reunion at Camp Acton, elected Mr. Harrison president of the regimental association. A letter from Mr. Harrison was read expressing his regret at being unable to attend and extending greeting to all.

Strikers Refused an Injunction.

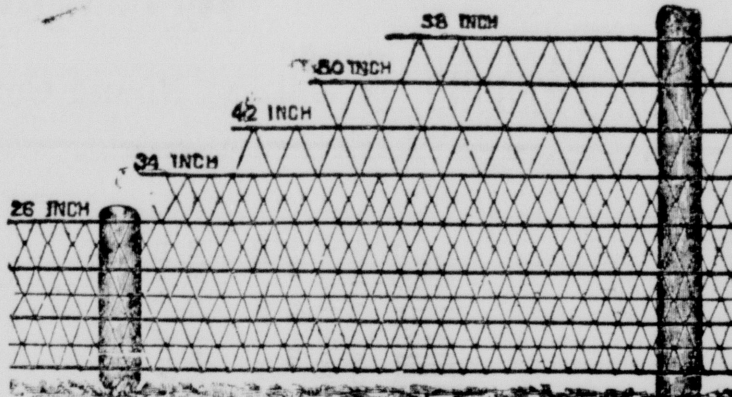
CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 13.—The attempt of the Brown Hoisting Works strikers to obtain an injunction restraining the city from calling out troops to quell labor riots failed, Judge Noble refusing the injunction.

We've Just Four Refrigerators

and CHESTS left; they're going at less than first cost to those who wish to purchase. We're making special inducements for just one week on all BEDROOM FURNITURE.

C. H. KEYES & SON,
83 First Street. FURNITURE STORE.

Chicken Tight, Elephant Strong, and the best fence made. PRICE LOW.



I also have the Wire and Picket Fence. Milk Wagons, Buggies and Surreys, Harnesses, Whips and Robes; also best of Coal of all kinds, all at bottom prices, at

L. D. PITCHER'S.
Telephone Number, 19.

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G. & C. MERRIAM CO., Publishers,
Springfield, Mass., U.S.A.

COMRADES IN WAR

Two Hundred Old Soldiers Visit Governor McKinley.

SURVIVORS OF HIS OLD REGIMENT.

One That Was Noted for Its Valor in Battle and Its Great Men at All Times—The Major's Enlistment Recalled and an Interesting Fact Regarding the Same—How the Young Soldier Managed as a Commissary Sergeant—Eulogy and Reply.

CANTON, O., Aug. 13.—Two hundred of Major McKinley's old comrades in war called at his home yesterday afternoon. They came from Cleveland principally, but many of them from distant points. They were the survivors of the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer infantry. The regiment was famed for its war record, for the number of its hard-fought battles, for the number of its killed and wounded, and for its great men noted in war and civil life. The scene yesterday was a touching one. Captain Allen told of William McKinley as a private soldier, saying in part:

"The Major's Youthful Appearance.
"We have assembled here from all parts of the Union and from many vocations in life to congratulate you, our comrade in arms, on your nomination as a candidate for the presidency of the United States. I remember that company E had one member, very youthful in appearance, so much so that Captain Robinson, of the Fifth United States infantry, made some inquiry as to the age and consent of parents. The answers of the recruit were so prompt and decisive and his desire so very modest, and asking to be enrolled as a private, that the officer without further hesitation administered the oath and William McKinley, Jr., at the age of 17, was made a full-fledged private soldier of the Union army. [Great applause and three cheers for McKinley.]

"Mack's" as a Commissary Sergeant.
"In recognition of your bravery, efficiency and fidelity to duty you were in April, 1862, appointed to the commissioned staff commissary sergeant. Those of us present whom you then served are ready to bear testimony to the very marked improvement and regularity of service in this one branch of military life. If from any cause the coming of the supply trains were delayed and rations were short 'Mack' did the next best thing and made requisition on the country round about. At a later day your gallantry and fidelity secured your promotion and assignment to duty on the general staff. But whatever the distinction or disparity in rank you always retained close touch with the boys who were your first associates in army life.

The Spirit of 1861 Not Dormant.
"In conclusion let me say that the spirit of 1861 is not dormant; that as we went shoulder to shoulder in the defense of our country, so now with willing hands and united voices we stand for our country's honor and for our country's flag. Your old comrades are with you now as then. We stand shoulder to shoulder now as then. We rally about you and the glorious banner you now carry with our old love and loyalty and declare with you that 'the money of our country must be as sound as the Union and as untarnished as its flag.' [Great applause and cheering.]

THE MAJOR IN REPLY.
Is Greatly Pleased with the Call of His Old Comrades.

When a storm of applause had subsided Major McKinley responded, saying, among other things: "This call of the surviving members of the old regiment with which I served for more than four years, at my home, is a most gracious act upon their part and brings to me peculiar and special gratification. As I look upon this little body of men assembled about me and remember that this is but the remnant of the old Twenty-third that thirty-five years ago had 1,019 sturdy young men on its roll ready for duty, and that it was twice recruited to the total number of nearly 2,200; that here is gathered possibly less than 100, and that is one-fourth of the surviving members of our glorious old regiment, I am vividly reminded how rapidly the years are passing and with them are passing our old associates of the war."

After paying an earnest and eloquent tribute to the regiment in which he served so gallantly during the war and to the worth and fitness of its officers, which called forth great applause from those assembled before him, Major McKinley continued: "I was glad to note in the eloquent speech of my comrade, Captain Allen, that the old Twenty-third Ohio stands in 1896 as it stood in 1861—for the country and the country's flag. [Great applause and cries for 'McKinley, too!'] Nobody could have doubted that, knowing the metal from which this old regiment was made. My comrades, you are just as loyal to country now as you were loyal to country then; and as you stood from '61 to '65 for the preservation of the government of the United States, you stand to-day just as unitedly for the honor of the government and the preservation of its credit and currency. [Cheers.] I do not know what you think about it, but I believe that it is a good deal better to open up the mills of the United States to the labor of America than to open up the mints of the United States to the silver of the world. [Great cheering and cries of 'You are right!']

"Washington told us over and over again that there was nothing so important to preserve as the nation's honor. No government can get on without it. It preserves its honor. No government is great enough to get on without it. In the darkest days of the revolution Robert Morris, its financier, went to one of his friends in Philadelphia after he had involved himself as a debtor for a large sum of money on account of the government, and said to him: 'I must have \$1,500,000 for the Continental army.' His friend said: 'What security can thee give, Robert?' He answered: 'My name and my honor.' Quick came the reply: 'Robert, thou shalt have it.' [Applause.] And from that hour until now the country's honor has been our sheet anchor in every storm.

Lincoln pledged it when in time of war we issued paper money. He said: 'Every dollar of that money shall be made as good as gold.' And it was left to Rutherford B. Hayes, your old colonel, as president of the United States, to execute that promise in the redemption of specie payments in 1879. [Cheering and applause.] When Robert Morris said that they had nothing to live but they had nothing to give but their honor, there were behind his word 8,000,000 of struggling patriots. Today behind the nation's honor are 70,

000,000 of free men who mean to keep this government and its honor and integrity and credit unquestioned. [Great applause.]

"I thank you, my comrades, for this call. Nothing has given me greater pleasure. Nothing gives me greater pride than to have been a private soldier with you in that great civil war. [Applause.] I bid you welcome to my home. You already have my heart; you have had it for more than thirty years." [Great cheering.]

HEAT STILL TROUBLES GOTHAM.
Somewhat Tempered by a Breeze, but Death Continues Its Work.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—There were indications yesterday forenoon that the torrid spell, under which this section has suffered with only one slight intermission for two weeks, had drawn to a close. The heat, however, was excessive all the night, and increased with the rising of the sun, and at 8 a. m. thermometers down town marked 83 degrees in the shade. The official record, however, was three degrees less. A brisk breeze tempered the fervid rays of the sun, even with the humidity at 70 per cent.

At 10:45 a. m. the weather observers' thermometer showed a temperature of 85½ degrees. The pavements, however, have a vast deal of caloric stored in them, which does not make itself manifest in official reports based on observations 100 feet above the street level. Between 2 and 7 o'clock the police had been notified of six deaths as the result of the heat. The names follow: William Dempsey, Ann Flood, Ann Keaneally, Henry Deastel, Mary Ann Dyvine, Edward Albert. At 9 o'clock all the police records showed that sixteen persons had been treated for sunstroke since 2 o'clock in the morning. Up to 1 o'clock p. m. there had been reported at police headquarters twenty-seven additional deaths and forty-four more prostrations.

Six deaths from the heat and many cases of prostration were reported in Brooklyn from midnight last night to 10 o'clock in the morning. The list of dead is as follows: Catherine McGrath, Frank Rooney, Celia McGough, William McNamara, Edward McCan and an unknown man.

DOES NOT BELIEVE IT.
Mr. Baldwin Doubts the Reported Appearance of Prof. Andree's Balloon.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—Evelyn B. Baldwin, when asked yesterday concerning the reported appearance of Andree's balloon in British America, said: "I do not believe the report, as welcome as the accomplishment of the achievement would be to me. As late as Aug. 2 or 3 Andree had not left Spitzbergen, and he could not therefore have been 3,000 miles beyond that point on the evening of the 3rd as related by the British American Indians. The bright lights seen by them may have been auroral displays. Again Andree expected to land either in latitude 70, longitude 155 in the vicinity of Cape Barrow, or in latitude 67, longitude 100, the northern portion of British America.

"Although Andree's airship is a wonderful piece of mechanism, and under favorable conditions would undoubtedly accomplish the voyage, I regard the sledge and ship as the only practical means of accomplishing the conquest of the north. Andree's effort must be regarded in the nature of a scientific experiment. Should he lose, he alone will suffer most; should he win, the world will be the gainer thereby."

GIRL MANGLED BY A PANTHER.
The Brute Invades a Lawn Party Given at a Florida Resort.

WEST PALM BEACH, Fla., Aug. 13.—Miss Julia Moore, a pretty 16-year-old girl, was mangled by a panther and now lies on the verge of death. Mr. and Mrs. Cragin gave an entertainment, to which were bidden all the young folks in the neighborhood. They amused themselves on the lawn, which was illuminated. Among the games played was one in which the girls forfeited kisses to the boys. Miss Moore had lost a kiss to a young man, and to tantalize him the girl broke from the ring and ran laughing into the shrubbery.

The young man pursued the girl, but he had not gone far when he heard the girl, now deep in the shrubbery, give a piercing scream. He found a huge panther tearing the prostrate girl. The scream was heard by the other merry-makers and as they came running into the shrubbery the panther gave an ugly growl and made off. Miss Moore was frightfully torn about the breast and shoulders. Her right arm was broken and a deep gash was torn in her right thigh. She will die.

Resigned Under a Cloud.
CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—President E. G. Halle, of the board of education, received yesterday the unconditional resignation of Principal F. B. Williams, of the Marquette school. The communication, dated Mount Clemens, Mich., came as an answer to the recent notification of Messrs. Halle, Cameron and Delano that, grave charges having been preferred against the well-known school superintendent and having been substantiated beyond a doubt, the committee had no other alternative than to suspend Mr. Williams, and suggested that his resignation would be acceptable.

The Heat Drove Him Mad.
CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—William Tuber, of 4737 Loomis street, was prostrated by the heat several days ago and at first the case was not thought to be serious. He grew worse, however, and yesterday suddenly became violent. Members of the family notified the police at the stock yards station and several officers were sent to the house. Tuber was in a front room and fought hard when they attempted to remove him. During the struggle he scratched and kicked, and before he was subdued he bit Officer Ryan severely on the arm.

Banks Refusing Silver.
SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 13.—The agitation of the financial question, which has resulted in sending gold up a fraction of 1 per cent. above par in New York, is causing local banks much trouble with people who wish to deposit silver and check out gold. Some of the banks refuse to take any considerable amount of silver on deposit. During the last two months the supply of gold coin in the sub-treasury has decreased from about \$15,000,000 to less than \$9,000,000.

Four Heat Deaths in Philadelphia.
PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 13.—Up to 11 o'clock four deaths and a score of prostrations from heat have been reported at police headquarters. The dead are: John Berg, Frederick Ehrwein, Cecilian Morris and Hugh Drumm.

ABBREVIATED TELEGRAMS.
Mrs. Helen Cody Wetmore, sister of 'Buffalo Bill,' is editor and publisher of the Weekly Duluth Press.

Mollan Reza, who assassinated the Shah of Persia in May last, was hanged at Teheran in the presence of an immense concourse of people.

William M. Slingerly has withdrawn from the Pennsylvania Democratic electoral ticket.

The London Daily News says that a commission which has sat in England for seven years will report against compulsory vaccination in England.

Professor Otto Lilienthal, the Berlin inventor, fell from his flying machine and sustained injuries from which he died.

Two weeks ago Samuel Brakewell, Jr., of Highwood, who is a spiritualist, said two of his three sons were to be drowned. Half of his prophecy was fulfilled Tuesday, when his son Lester, 15 years old, was drowned off Fort Sheridan, Ill.

Mattie Marston, a blue-eyed, dark-haired girl of 10 years, is missing from her home, 3032 Cottage Grove avenue, Chicago. She disappeared Monday.

Obituary: At Washington, D. C., Architect George Miller, builder of the Capitol dome, 72. At Middletown, O., Charles F. Gunckel. At London, Ont., James Griffith, the artist, 83. At Germantown, Ill., Dr. Lambert Jensen, 68. At Galesburg, Ill., Jones Harding, 97. At Arcola, Ill., Daniel Lamb, 68.

Ex-Secretary of the Navy Richard W. Thompson was prostrated by the heat at Terre Haute, but his friends are hopeful that he will recover.

A son was born at Terre Haute to Russell B. Harrison and wife, and has been named William Henry Harrison, for his great-grandfather.

Railroad men estimate that \$500,000 will be required to pay the damage claims of relatives of the persons killed and injured in the Meadow collision in New Jersey between the Reading express and the West Jersey excursion train two weeks ago.

McKinley may take the stump soon after the heated term and put more life in the old tariff issue, upon which it is hoped several of the doubtful western states may be won.

While temporarily insane from the excessive heat, W. D. Lilly, a Cleveland railroad contractor, jumped from a fourth story window at the Hotel Boyer and was fatally hurt.

Cuban Protest Against Spain.
NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—The Cuban professional clubs of Tampa, Key West and New York have decided to make a protest to the general council of the Red Cross against the conduct of Spain toward the sick and wounded in the patriot army.

The delegates from all the nations, one of which was Spain, represented at the last congress of the order, agreed to respect the wounded as well as the physicians and hospitals in any war, whether foreign or civil. The specific charge against Spain is the attack upon a patriot hospital in the province of Matanzas, in which Drs. Roig and Izquierdo were killed.

President Cleveland's Gift Presented.
MANCHESTER, Aug. 13.—In the town hall here yesterday the lord mayor presented to Captain Nicholl, formerly in command of the British steamer Scottish Prince, a vase forwarded here through the United States consul by President Cleveland in behalf of the government of the United States, as recognition of the rescue of the crew of the American schooner Elisha Gibbs, of New Bedford, Mass., on March 6 last, while the Scottish Prince was on a voyage from New Orleans to Genoa.

Going to Build an Airship.
CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—Preparations for the construction of Charles Cole's mammoth airship, to be built near the Ferris wheel, are almost complete, and the promoters expect to commence work within a few weeks. The air chamber will be 24 feet high, and the machine complete will be 48 feet high. The high propellers on either side of the ship will turn at the rate of 30 revolutions per minute. The total cost will approximate \$10,000.

Poisoned by a Mistake.
SEDALIA, Mo., Aug. 13.—George Stanley, Conway Fleming, John Fleming, Arthur Brown and Charles Fleming, all residents of Lamotte, Pettis county, were poisoned by drinking water from a jug that had contained embalming fluid. They will all recover.

THE MARKETS.
New York Financial.

Money on call easier at 3½c per cent; sterling exchange easier, with actual business in bankers' bills 47½c for demand and 46½c for sixty days; posted rates, 47½c for demand and 46½c for sixty days; commercial bills, 47c. Silver certificates, 98½c for gold; no sales; bar silver, 77½c; Mexican dollars 52½c. United States government bonds steady; new 4's registered, 112; do. coupons, 112; 5's registered, 108½; do. coupons, 108½; 4's registered, 105; do. coupons, 105; 3's registered, 102; Pacific 4's of '97, 101.

Chicago Grain and Produce.

Following were the quotations on the Board of Trade today: Wheat—August, opened 55½c, closed 55½c; September, opened 55½c, closed 55½c; December, opened 55½c, closed 55½c. Corn—August, nominal, closed 23c; September, opened 23½c, closed 23c; May, opened 23½c, closed 23c. Oats—August, nominal, closed 14½c; September, opened 14½c, closed 14½c; May, opened 14½c, closed 14½c. Pork—September, opened 56½c, closed 56½c; October, opened 56½c, closed 56½c. Lard—August, nominal, closed 34½c; September, opened 34½c, closed 34½c.

Produce: Butter—Extra creamery, 13c per lb.; extra dairy, 12c; fresh packing stock, 7½c. Eggs—Fresh stock, 20c per doz. Poultry—Turkey, 30c per lb.; chickens, 25c; spring chickens, 35c per doz. Roosters, 30c; game, 20c. Potatoes—Early Ohio, 17c per bushel. Honey—White clover, 13½c per lb.; brassica comb, 9½c; extracted, 55c. Apples—1 stock, 7c; 2 stock, 11c per bbl.; green stock, 60c per box.

Chicago Live Stock.

Live Stock—Prices at the Union Stock yards today ranged as follows: Hogs—Estimated receipts for the day 16,000; sales ranged at \$2.00 to \$2.15 pigs, \$1.00 to \$1.15 light, \$2.00 to \$2.15 heavy packing, \$1.00 to \$1.15 mixed and \$2.00 to \$2.15 heavy packing and shipping lots. Cattle—Estimated receipts for the day, 15,000; quotations ranged at \$4.30 to \$4.50 choice to extra shipping steers, \$4.20 to \$4.40 good to choice do., \$3.85 to \$4.25 fair to good, \$3.45 to \$3.85 common to medium do., \$3.50 to \$4.00 butchers' steers, \$2.50 to \$3.25 stockers, \$3.10 to \$3.70 feeders, \$1.40 to \$1.90 cows, \$2.40 to \$3.00 heifers, \$1.75 to \$2.75 bulls, open and early, \$2.50 to \$3.25 Texas steers, \$2.80 to \$3.80 western range and \$1.00 to \$1.50 veal calves. Sheep and Lambs—Estimated receipts for the day, 13,000; sales ranged at \$2.25 to \$3.10 western and \$2.00 to \$2.50 Texas and \$1.75 to \$2.50 natives and \$3.00 to \$3.50 lambs.

Dixon, Friday August 21st, '96.

Col. W. F. Cody (Buffalo Bill) will positively take part in both the afternoon and evening exhibitions.

Return of R. R. in Protrayal of AMERICAN HISTORICAL PIONEER STORY

Allied with all the Known and Noted Horsemen of Primitive and Martial Fame with the advent of that now acknowledged Captivator of two Continents.

BUFFALO BILL'S WILD WEST
AND THE CONGRESS OF ROUGH RIDERS of the WORLD

An exact duplicate, man for man and horse for horse, of the exhibitions given at the Columbian World's Fair at Chicago in 1893, all summer in New York in 1894, and in 1895 of the principal Cities of the East in 1895. Organized on the most lavish scale, with

More Men, More Horses, More Cars

THAN ANY TWO EXHIBITIONS.
And perfected in all the details that the combined managerial experience and wealth commanded by the trio of Triumphant Careered Caterers to public instruction and entertainment.

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Assuring to the public the production of America's National Entertainment
In a colossal manner equalling if not surpassing the magnificence of massive magnitude at New York, London, Paris, Rome, Vienna, Berlin, Brussels, and at
THE COLUMBIAN WORLD'S FAIR CHICAGO,
Where the multitudinous millions met equal honors to The White and Tented Cities, New, Enlarged and Augmented.
The Original Wild West
Absorbs Primitive and Civilized Horsemanship.
READ THE ARRAY
That Nations Furnish and Races are Exhausted to Complete.
All kinds, all colors, all tongues, all men fraternally mingling in the picturesque racial camp. All born
Hereditary Princes of the Saddle!
100 INDIAN WARRIORS,
Ogallalla, Brule, Uncapappa, Sioux, Cheyenne and Arapahoe Tribes.
50 American Cowboys,
30 Mexican Vaqueros and Rurales,
30 South American Gauchos,
50 Western Frontiersmen, Marksmen, etc.,
25 Bedouin Arabs,
20 Russian Cossacks of the Caucasus, Detachment of U. S. Cavalry, Royal Irish-English Lancers, French Chasseurs, German Cuirassiers.
ALL UNDER THE COMMAND OF
Col. W. F. CODY—BUFFALO BILL
THE LAST OF THE BUFFALO!
ONLY HERD ON EXHIBITION.
This enormous outfit is transported in SPECIAL RAILROAD TRAINS, using its own spring constructed rolling stock, the largest of Traveling Commissary, Dormitory and Equerry Accommodations, complete in every particular, and equalling the requirements of the modern methods of moving
A FULL EQUIPPED ARMY IN TIME OF WAR,
carrying all the paraphernalia necessary to a Covered Grand Stand seating 20,000 persons, assuring perfect protection from sun or rain. So organized and arranged as to camp close to the city in an easily accessible location. On the first day of arrival there will be given
A FREE STREET CAVALCADE
at 10 a. m., by detailed detachments from each division (Wild Horses, Buffalo, Cattle, etc.) being carefully guarded in camp. "So that he who runs may read." The march will be enlivened by
3 MAGNIFICENT BANDS OF MUSIC
Led by the Famed, World-Traveled
Buffalo Bill's Cowboy Band.
At night a Brilliant Electric Display by the Largest Portable Double Electric Plant of 250,000 candle power yet constructed for any similar purpose. Two circuits ensuring a perfectly reliable illumination, making night as light as day.
Two Exhibitions Daily, Rain or Shine!
Afternoon at 2 o'clock; night at 8 o'clock. Doors open one hour earlier. Night as light as day and as complete in detail.
General Admission, 50c. Children under 9 years, 25c.
Numbered coupon, actually reserved, seats will be sold on the day of exhibition at Parker & Sawyer's Drug Store, No. 12 First Street.

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THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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Franklin Grove Camp Meeting.

Tuesday evening Rev. J. R. Hamilton, of Mendota, delivered one of the best sermons of this camp meeting of any delivered by local pastors. He said, "We are laborers together with God. Christian people are always to be workers. The Apostle Paul's idea of the Christian life, is that of a race, a battle or a constant and successful labor. The work of God is to raise from sin to righteousness, this also is the work of his people. We are workers together with God."

Wednesday forenoon the first morning prayer meeting was held at 6 o'clock. Bible reading at 8:30, led by Rev. W. H. Otjen of Rochelle.

The morning sermon was the first of a series of seven sermons on the Holy Ghost by Rev. Henry Ostrom. A song service under direction of Oliver W. Crowell, preceded the preaching and for half an hour the large audience enjoyed singing the songs of Zion. Good singing marks every meeting this year. Rev. Henry Ostrom said: "There is but one revivalist in the universe. The Holy Spirit. It is high time the people who profess to love God know and love the Holy Spirit. The Holy Spirit is the spirit of gentleness and love. When the people get anointed of the Lord God churches can pay their debts and your missions also will not lack." An altar service followed.

Wednesday afternoon the Junior League met in Hitchcock chapel and the Epworth League training school in Lighthouse chapel. Both chapels were crowded to the doors.

The afternoon sermon was delivered by the former Presiding Elder, Rev. G. R. Vanhorne of Rockford. Every seat was occupied in the center pavilion at this service. Brother Vanhorne took John 16:8 for his text and of the many sermons he has delivered on these camp grounds during the seven years he has been presiding elder, he never preached a better one or one which brought forth better results, for at the altar consecration service which followed nearly the entire audience arose when those who desired to live a better Christian life were asked to stand and several young men were converted. A praise and testimony meeting followed.

During this service at the close of Rev. Ostrom's address, Oliver Crowell sang a solo: "O Light of Life Shine On."

Among the pastors to arrive today were: Revs. Lowrie, J. J. Whipple, Princeton; B. A. Dickens, Fulton; Thomas Warrington, LaMoille; H. H. O'Neal, Champaign; E. J. Parks, of the Gammon Theological Seminary of Atlanta, Georgia.

Among the Dixon people noted on the grounds Wednesday in addition to those previously named are Miss Emma Bovey and friend, Miss Engel, of Alleghany, Pa.; W. H. Bennett and daughter, Nettie; Horace Street, who went to Dixon to attend the graduating exercises also returned.

Among the new pastors to arrive on the camp grounds Wednesday afternoon were Rev. A. S. Mason, the pastor of the Mt. Morris Methodist church; Rev. Mason's health has been so poor that he has been spending his vacation this summer with his parents at Sycamore. Rev. Morley of Fulton, the president of the Fulton college and Rev. G. A. Wells of Tampico also arrived Wednesday at the camp meeting.

Fred Stone of Rock Falls, who preached last Sunday at the Dixon Methodist church, led the first Epworth League service Wednesday evening in Hitchcock chapel, which was filled to the doors with young leaguers.

There is a general desire this year to hear a sermon from Rev. Frank Gardner of Rock Falls, but as the presiding elder, Grover C. Clark, has selected this pastor to preach next Sunday at the Dixon Methodist church, he will probably be excused from further work in preaching on the camp grounds.

An old soldiers' meeting will be held next Sunday afternoon. The soldiers will march into the tabernacle in a body. Rev. J. M. Phelps of Oregon will deliver the address on that occasion. The old soldiers' meeting was inaugurated by Rev. G. W. Vanhorne of Rockford, and many old veterans have become followers of the Great Commander at these meetings.

Thursday afternoon after the regular meeting was over and the audience dismissed, a little band of Christian workers gathered and knelt in prayer around one of the oldest people ever converted on the Dixon camp grounds. His name is Otis Timothy and he is 83 years of age. Mr. Timothy was one of the pioneer settlers of Lee county. Wednesday evening Oliver W. Crow-

ell, the song evangelist, held a half hour's song service. He had a chorus choir of twenty-five lady and gentlemen singers, a cornetist, twenty-three pastors, and an audience of over 900 people to assist him in singing the songs of Zion.

Rev. Frank H. Gardner of Rock Falls led in prayer and Rev. G. R. Vanhorne of Rockford read a scripture selection. The sermon of the evening was delivered by Rev. J. W. Richards of DeKalb. He selected for his text the verse,

"Be not deceived, God is not mocked, for whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap."

The pastor spoke of the laws of God; said they were written in more books than the bible. That they were hid away in the rocks, revealed in the flowers. That God's laws never change. That if a man sowed wheat, wheat would grow from the seed. So in the spiritual world. If a man sowed seeds of sin a harvest of sorrow would follow. A testimony meeting conducted by Rev. Henry Ostrom followed. Later, an altar service and consecration meeting was held.

Evangelist Henry Ostrom preaches Thursday evening.

Among the Dixon people present Wednesday were Misses Grace and Nellie Hoon, Josie and Phoebe Rogers; Harry Rosbrook; Richard Bovey and Horace B. Street made a trip to the camp grounds on their bicycles from Dixon.

VERNON A. ALLEN.

Dr. Mahlon Hutchinson.

We find the following in a late issue of the "Home Journal" of Washington, D. C., under the heading of "Well known men"—and feel sure it will interest many friends of a family well known and highly regarded in Dixon twenty-five years ago. We wish we might also reproduce the fine looking picture which is very like the Mahlon, so well known here, as a boy and young man:—

Dr. Mahlon Hutchinson, the medical director of the Washington Sanitarium, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., and is descended from old Quaker stock, his ancestors have settled in the "City of Brotherly Love" during the latter part of the seventeenth century. Dr. Hutchinson's name is familiar to thousands, not only on account of his own researches in the domains of neurology and dermatology, but on account of his association with Dr. A. Hammond, in the management of the former well known Hammond Sanitarium. Educated at Phillips' Academy, Andover, and at Harvard University, he began the study of medicine at Bellevue Hospital Medical College. Appointed assistant to Dr. Wm. T. Lusk, the gynecologist and president of the college, he walked the wards of Bellevue and Maternity Hospitals for three years. After graduation he settled in Chicago, and devoted himself to his specialties, diseases of the nervous system, and diseases of the skin. At the expiration of fourteen years, and after building up a very large practice, a most flattering offer was made him by Dr. Wm. A. Hammond to become associated with him in the management of the Hammond Sanitarium, at Washington, D. C. This offer, Dr. Hutchinson accepted, and the brilliant record of the Hammond Sanitarium was largely due to his work and ability. When Dr. Hammond, after forty-eight years of continuous professional life, decided to retire from sanitarium practice, and so notified the public, the Washington Sanitarium, with Dr. Hutchinson in full charge, followed. Dr. Hutchinson is a man of about forty years of age, tall, portly and dignified. That he is accomplished, scholarly, and learned in his profession, his numerous medical writings and his phenomenal success as a physician prove. He could not have chosen a better place than Washington to complete his life-work, as our Capital City is the Mecca of all Americans.

Old Settlers' Picnic.

Following is the program to be observed at the annual meeting of old settlers of Lee county, to be held at Melugin's Grove, a mile and a half northwest of Compton, next Thursday, August 20:

TEN O'CLOCK A. M.
Meeting called to order by Pres. Fred Theiss
Music.....Pawpaw Juvenile Band
Invocation.....Rev. M. F. Pritchard
National Hymn....."My Country 'tis of Thee"
All invited to sing
Address of welcome.....Hon. B. H. Bradshaw
Music.....Compton Cornet Band
Picnic dinner at noon.

TWO O'CLOCK P. M.
Music.....Bands
Song.....Male Quartette
Address Rev. J. Monroe Markley, Lee Center
Song and Choruses.....Choral Society
Character Recitation.....S. A. St. Cyr.
Music.....Band
Short Addresses.....Old Settlers
Old settlers' business meeting and election of officers.

—Waldo Ward, who with his wife is journeying east on bicycles, writes from the summit of the Green Mountains in Vermont to H. H. Scovell that they are having a delightful trip.

LUXURIOUS EUGENIE.

Under Her Rule Paris Became a Scene of Extravagant Fairytland.

There was a sort of intoxication in the very atmosphere of Paris, a fever of enjoyment—a passion for constant amusement, for constant excitement, and among women for extravagance in dress. This was encouraged by the court, with the intention of giving an impetus to trade and of gaining popularity by favoring constant festivities, and consequently constant expense. In the days of Louis Philippe there had been great moderation in all matters of luxury; the king and queen were aged, sensible and economical; the young princesses were kept within rigid bounds by example above them. But when the emperor came to the throne, after a period of revolution and consequent commercial stagnation, he wished to revive trade, and also to give the prestige of splendor to a court which so many did not seem to take in earnest. His beautiful wife, suddenly raised to a supreme position for which nothing in her previous life had prepared her, finding what seemed unlimited means within her reach, keenly enjoyed the possibility of procuring everything that pleased her, and enhanced her remarkable personal attractions by all the advantages of exquisite toilet without consideration of cost.

Everything that she wore suited her admirably. Others tried to imitate her, and the general tone became raised. She had the art of constantly choosing something new and unusual, which attracted attention, so that, instead of being satisfied with conventional types of silks and satins, which formerly had been considered sufficient for all occasions, every one tried to invent something different from others and to improve upon what had been seen before. Consequently, not only in dress, but in all matters of taste and luxury, there was an eager struggle to outvie others, to reach a higher degree of splendor, and extravagance became universal. Paris was a sort of fairytland, where every one seemed rich and happy. What lay underneath all this would not bear close examination—the dishonorable acts of all kinds which too often were needed to produce the glamour deceiving superficial observers.—"Life in the Tuilleries," by Anna L. Bicknell.

A WOMAN'S COURAGE.

She Killed a Cobra, Saved Her Husband and Then Fainted.

"Women," remarked a rather patronizing young man, "possess a certain courage of endurance, but when it comes to the facing of an alarming danger they weaken and succumb to nerves."

"I hate to be personal," said a woman, "but I once faced what you will admit was an alarming danger. My husband, who was stationed in India, was stricken down by fever. On the day the crisis was expected the doctor said that his life hung on a thread, but there was still a chance of recovery if he should fall into a natural sleep which remained unbroken for a certain length of time."

"After hours of tossing and moaning I had the joy of seeing him pass into slumber, which grew more natural as I sat, almost holding my breath, across the room. When hope was becoming joyful assurance, through the long window a large hooded cobra glided into the room and made straight for the bed, raising its head and softly hissing."

"For one horrible instant I was paralyzed, while the snake reared and swerved about to insinuate itself among the pillows. But it dropped and coiled itself on the floor beside the bed. The power of motion returned to me, and I crept across the room, raised my foot and ground my heel into the flattened head with its coldly glittering eyes. The creature writhed furiously, coiled itself around my ankle like a vice, but I held my ground till the folds relaxed and I knew the snake was dead. The doctor found me on the floor in a dead faint when he called. My husband recovered rapidly, and treasured as his dearest possession a worn kid slipper."—Philadelphia Press.

Why Spitz Quit.

Germany has been on the verge of a cabinet crisis for several weeks. The first warning of the trouble among the highest officials of the empire was given by the fall of General Von Spitz. Nobody has explained just why Spitz fell, but in an article that attempts to do so the Cologne Gazette suggests reasons that probably will seem more than sufficient to persons outside Germany. The Gazette says that it was incumbent upon him in his department to attend to the Strafvollstreckungsangelegenheiten, the Militaergefaengniswesen, and the whole Militaerjustizwesen. Besides, his office required that he take charge of all the bills regarding the Militaerprozessordnung and consult with the chancellor as to the supreme Reichsmilitaergerichtsinstanz and the supreme Reichsmilitaergerichtshof. Is it any wonder, then, that when he foresaw the failure of the Militaerstrafprozessentwurf he felt moved by Gesundheitsruecksichten to quit?—New York Sun.

A Friend In Need.

"My dear friend, I must ask you to lend me at once 100 marks. I have left my purse at home, and I haven't a farthing in my pocket!"

"I can't lend you 100 marks just now, but I can put you in the way of getting the money at once!"

"You are extremely kind!"

"Here's twopence. Ride home on the tram and fetch your purse!"—Neueste Nachrichten.

The Three.

A serious looking person had charge of the grammar division of a school examination and gave a bright looking boy this sentence to correct, "Between you and I this is good butter." The boy shortly returned the slip marked thus: "Incorrect. The lamppost is omitted."—Exchange.

The Best Thing Yet!

The Nicest Tennis Flannel you ever saw at 7 1-2 Cents per yard. You all got Gingham and know what they are. Everything as advertised at the

I. B. Countryman Co.
Get the Kabo Corset!

New Fall Goods Arriving Daily!

1 case new fall style Dress Gingham at 5c per yard; these are the regular 8c quality.

15 pieces Renfews Table Linen, 58 inches wide, at 25c per yard, worth 40c.

1 case Heavy Outing Flannel at 5c per yard, worth 10c.

ALL SUMMER GOODS AT LESS THAN COST!

THOMPSON BROS.,
AUSTIN'S OLD STAND.



Are you interested in Low Prices? We offer a splendid line at prices the lowest yet named for strictly first-class goods; high grade in all departments, true merit in every article, honest quality everywhere, an immense assortment, nothing missing, everything the best; the quality will tell it, the prices will sell it and that is the reason you should come early to get your Bargains from our assortment of Boots and Shoes, Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods, Crockery, Glassware, Tinware, Oil Stoves, &c. We show all the latest novel ties in great profusion, we keep the very finest selections in all standard styles, we make it a point to have every article in stock the best of its kind. The dollar you spend with us goes further, lasts longer, gets more style, gets more quantity, gets more quality, and does more good in service, worth and wear, than any money you spend. Our goods and prices, now waiting your inspection, will prove this. Remember that it is an established fact that it pays to trade with

The BEE HIVE,
Eichler Bros., Proprietors. 158 Galena Ave.

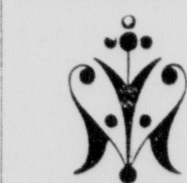
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Ladies' Fine Shoes!

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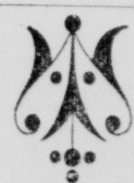
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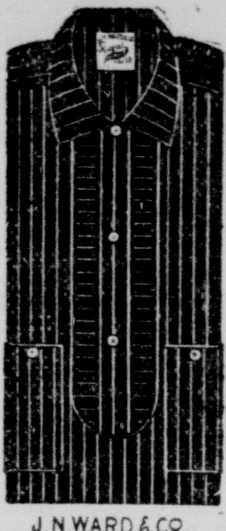
Needle and Coin (the new round) Toes.

Ford's SHOE STORE.



This Space For Rent.





J. N. WARD & CO.

Good Enough Shirts!

Lots of people wear this kind. For once in your life, at least, insist upon getting a SHIRT that suits you perfectly. We can accomplish this. Try us on Negligee Shirts.

Jas. H. Todd & Son,

118 Galena Avenue.

10 Cents

will buy a sample of my

Axle Grease

Best on earth for this time of the year. I recommend it to you.

Paul G. Lord,

Manufacturer and dealer in Wagons and Carriages.

For Rent.

Dwelling of Clark Butler in Highland Park. Good Barn and large garden.

A. S. Hyde & Co.

Rooms 2 and 3 Opera Block.

Good Goods and Low Prices Count!

Ginger Snaps, per pound.....6c
Pretzels, per pound.....6c
Wild Cherry Phosphate, per bottle.....15c
Shoe Dressing, per bottle.....5c
Thayer's Root Beer, per bottle.....15c
Catnip, per bottle.....6c
Sardines, per can.....10c
Boston Baked Beans, per can.....10c

JONES' Department Store,
Telephone No. 127. 405 Depot Ave

PEACHES!

We are now receiving Peaches direct from Michigan, packed expressly for us. Every basket guaranteed.

W. C. GODFREY.

Closing Out at COST!

Our stock of High Grade Bicycles. Now is your time to buy a wheel if you want a BARGAIN.

J. W. KENT & SON,

101 Galena Avenue, near bridge.

A Business Chance.

I offer my coal and wood business for sale. Call and I will tell you why. However, I am still taking orders for anything in my line and will deliver the same very promptly, and I will guarantee that you can not get better goods in the market.

JOHN E. MOYER.

Office 419 North Crawford Avenue
TELEPHONE NO. 83.

Elizabeth.

(Lines suggested by the death of Miss Lizzie McVay.)

How dark, how mysterious, how touching and sad.
Ofttimes are the teachings of Providence here;
O'ershadowing the hopes of the peaceful and glad.
With stern disappointment, with sorrow and fear.
Disappointment's sad cup, 'tis the portion of all.
Though some, of its contents but lightly may sip;
Yet others there are, who the wormwood and gall,
Find again and again closely pressed to the lip.

The scene which surrounds me in this solemn hour.
Of death's still night, to the eye and the heart.
Confirm this sad truth with a soul-stirring power
Such as naught but the language of God can impart.
Beside me there lie the cold shrouded form,
Of a meek, gentle girl in her sweetness and grace.
Cut down in life's springtime, ere autumn's rude storms.
Had marked with life's changes that sweet, happy face.
But a few weeks ago and the dear smitten one,
In the rapture of home joys was revelling here.
In the pathway of life moving joyously on,
With health and with vigor the spirits to cheer.
But the spoiler hath curtained that eye with a shade,
Which shuts from it ever the loving and loved;
The seal on that lip and the impress there made.
Is set there for aye and can never be moved.
There, sister and brother, names precious and dear,
Perchance were the first ones to welcome her home.
In the presence of Him who hath wiped every tear.
All watch for the loved ones who are yet to come.

Had too Much Sense.

Ex-Governor Boies, of Iowa, writes a letter giving the cause of his defeat. There were three reasons for his failure to receive the nomination at Chicago. First—years ago he advocated the doctrine of sustaining the pledges the party regarding the sustenance of the parity of silver with gold. It was a great idea, that of holding up the white metal side by side with gold under a free silver law. That is to say, Mr. Boies was too much of a Democrat of the Jeffersonian sort for that Populistic convention at Chicago, and thus it was that Bryan got away with him. He wanted free silver to be maintained with gold; he desired to have money of some decent sort.

His next great offence that knocked him out at that Chicago convention, was, he says: He praised President Cleveland for suppressing the Chicago rioters. For this Altgeld got in his fine Italian work against the Iowa candidate and the state's rights and anarchistic element of the Chicago convention preferred Bryan to the law-abiding gentleman from Iowa. His third offence was the expression of a doubt regarding the continuance of gold in this country as money with free silver. He thought that perhaps silver would drive gold out of circulation and that would result in the failure of any attempt at bimetalism. Monometalism of silver would result. His greatest desire however, was to "Bind up the gaping wounds" that had torn his party asunder; that would, however, be glory enough, so he claims, if he could only succeed, which seems to be doubtful.

Carlisle's Five Points.

I.
"There is not a free coinage country in the world today that is not on a silver basis."
II.
"There is not a gold standard country in the world today that does not use silver as money along with gold."
III.
"There is not a silver standard country in the world today that uses any gold along with silver."
IV.
"There is not a silver standard country in the world today that has more than one-third as much money in circulation per capita as the United States has."
V.
"There is not a silver standard country in the world today where the laboring man receives fair pay for his day's work."

New Hook and Ladder Truck.

Alderman C. J. Rosbrook has just received word from the Wayne Sulkeyette and Road Co., of Decatur, Ills., that the new hook and ladder truck for our fire department will be delivered in about two weeks. It is nearly completed, and is a very handsome vehicle and an elegant piece of work, and is greatly admired by the Decatur firemen.

—Frank Winkfield is attending the Franklin Grove camp.

A Musical Treat.

A large audience attended the recitals given by Prof. A. H. Stoddard at the Stinmann Institute last evening. Mr. Stoddard gave five selections; all of which elicited applause. Mr. Stoddard was ably assisted by S. A. Shogren the artist, who rendered a vocal solo which was encored. Immediately after the recital, a reception was given in honor of Prof. Heil and E. B. Lyons who are about to accept excellent positions at Menominee, Michigan, and Erie, Penn., respectively.

Ratio and Value.

If we are to have free and unlimited coinage of silver without reference to the market proportion of values there would be more sense in making the ratio 8 to 1 than 16 to 1, for then not only would silver bullion be doubled in value, as compared with 16 to 1, but the coin would be very much more convenient to carry. In either case the government's fiat makes good the deficit in the market proportion, and if the government has the authority and power to make good one ratio by fiat it has the authority and power to make good another.

From the Sterling Gazette of the 12th.

Two Sterling young ladies who were recently married are now seeking divorce.

Becker Miller received a slight stroke of paralysis this morning. His left side is affected.

The Morrison and Galt nines will play ball at "the hub" Friday. Dan Flynn, J. and S. McMahon and Fred Schmoeger will play with the Galt nine.

F. G. Robertson, freight conductor on this division of the Northwestern, was killed while coupling cars at Maple Park. He was a young married man and was at one time brakeman on the Sterling freight.

Twenty-one ladies from this city boarded the 10:43 train this morning for Nelson, to attend the picnic given by Mrs. Dr. Lehman, Mrs. Anna Wickens, of this city, and Mrs. J. E. McKinstry of Nelson at the home of the latter.

—At present W. J. Bryan, like the fellow-Popocrats, ascribes the fall in prices of commodities to the fall in the price of silver. He and they asseverate that "the crime of 1873" pulled silver down, and that is has pulled everything else down with it. In the spring of 1893 Bryan declared in a speech made by him on the tariff question that "the fall in prices must be attributed to the failure of the silver which has multiplied a thousand times, in many instances, the strength of a single arm, and enabled us to do with one man what fifty men could do fifty years ago. That is what brought the prices down in this country and everywhere." Then he talked sensibly. "Inventive genius," reducing the cost of production or transportation, or both, has brought down the price of about everything except human labor. That is increasing in value from decade to decade. Bryan is as well aware now as he was in 1893 that the fall of silver has had nothing to do with the general fall of prices. Yet he denies in 1896 what he affirmed in 1893, because he thinks his change of front will help him into the White House.

—The little episode in last night's paper among the camp meeting notes regarding the watch that was lost and the purse that was not lost needs a little restating. There was no search for the purse after the watch was found, neither did it contain a large amount of money. Few care for the notoriety of carrying a large amount of money about with them, even to that safest of all places, a W. C. T. U. camp meeting. The purse contained a small bill, a little of the dispised white metal and a return ticket to Dixon and a camp meeting ticket. More than thanks are due Miss Mareta Street for finding the watch.

—We give our readers this evening a verbatim report of W. J. Bryan's speech of acceptance of the democratic nomination to the presidency. It occupies six columns and is filled with fallacies of the "Coin's Financial School" order. The Inter Ocean this morning says: "This speech is the opening of the Populistic-Democratic campaign. The leader marches his army onto the field, and, taking a defensive position, fires into the air, as it were. This is not the way to open a battle. The Chinese indulge in such tactics at times, but they rarely win victories."

—Mr. E. Weibezahn has shown us a sample of Teosinte, a fodder plant somewhat resembling corn, but with proportionately smaller stalk, which he raised from seed procured from La Cross, Wisconsin. It is commended as excellent fodder, both in its green and dry state, for dairy cows or hogs.

It doesn't matter much whether sick headache, biliousness, indigestion and constipation are caused by neglect or by unavoidable circumstances; Dr. Witt's Little Early Risers will speedily cure them all. W. D. Duffin.

COSTLY BELGIAN GUN BARRELS.

They Are Made by Hand and by a Complicated Process.

The United States consul in Liege describes, in a recent report, the manufacture of and trade in Damascus gun barrels, wholly handmade, in the valley of the Vesdre, in Liege province. These barrels are for sporting guns, and the industry is many years old, the workmen in the villages in the valley being almost all gun barrel makers and the trade descending from father to son.

The best barrels are a combination of the best primary substances, welded and forged by the marteledge a froid process. The steel comes from Westphalia; the iron is manufactured at Couvin, in Belgium; the coal, which is specially suited for the work, from the Herve highlands, in Belgium, while the motive power of the factories is obtained from the river Vesdre. The industry has increased greatly in recent years. These armes de luxe, as they are called, are made by men working in pairs, each pair in its own little factory, quite independent of all others. They are paid by the piece, the wages being good, and about 2,000 men are engaged on the work in the valley. Medium quality barrels are made of coke iron and steel, while the superior quality, which are produced in the Vesdre valley, are made of charcoal iron and steel. An ingenious "marriage" of these metals gives a composition which, when manufactured, guarantees the required solidity and resistance.

The improvement in these damascus barrels dates from the introduction of precession caps in place of the old flintlock. Formerly iron barrels alone were produced. Now, to manufacture the curled damascus, the ingot is composed of 30 sheets of iron and steel, each having a thickness of four millimeters, which are enveloped in a sheet iron box, placed in an oven and welded together at the lowest possible temperature. Each barrel receives 150 welding beats while being forged, and if a single one of these is unsuccessful the barrel may be a failure, either by alteration of the damascened work or an imperfection in the welding.

There is no official test of these armes de luxe, but they are thoroughly tested by the manufacturers before delivery. The annual production of damascus barrels in the Vesdre valley is about 300,000 pairs, of a value of about 3,500,000 francs. Of this the wages alone—for all the guns are handmade—amount to about 2,000,000 francs. The principal markets are Great Britain and the United States. About half the barrels made in the Vesdre valley are sold to manufacturers of arms in Liege to be mounted.—New York Times.

MRS. STUART'S MODELS.

She Says She Does Not Have to Live Among Them to Write of Them.

Ruth McEnery Stuart, the clever short story writer, in talking of her field from which she has drawn her characters, says: "You know Mr. Stuart owned two sugar plantations down in Arkansas then, and my models were right around me, for of course all his 'ban's' felt they owned us."

"We didn't live on either of the plantations, but in the little town near by, and I can see all those darkies now, riding in on their mules, hitching them to the mulberry trees in our yard, sitting in rows upon our front steps, 'restin' and 'foolin' run generally."

"Some old 'aunty' would surely come walking in every morning with a battered tin pail on her arm, filled with perfectly worthless berries, gathered by the wayside, not to sell, but 'ter swap fur jes' a leetle flour, please, ma'am, an a pinch butter, honey, an a couple er lumps er sugar, please, ma'am, Mis' Stuart."

"Then there was an old 'uncle' who used to sit silently fishing all day long in a shallow pool, with his underlip stuck out phenomenally far, even for a negro, who, when any one asked him, 'Say, uncle, what's that you've got in your mouth?' would reply laconically, 'Wums,' and shut his tongue down upon his imprisoned 'bait' again."

"Do I miss such 'material' up here? Not at all. I find that in looking back upon these old friends of mine their dusky figures stand out more and more clearly against the glow of tender reminiscence beside what types we have here at our door in Gotham."—New York Correspondent.

Tough Job For Small Men.

The occupation of a boiler inspector is one in which a man cannot grow fat without losing his job, and perhaps is a funny business in that respect. Each boiler inspected is drained of its contents, and then the inspector rigs himself for a dirty job and wriggles himself into the inside of it through the manhole. This aperture cannot well be made large enough to admit a large man, hence the smallest sized fellows have the monopoly of the business. But though that fact may be funny, the business itself, getting into dirty and stifling places and wriggling like a human worm into every hole and corner to know its real condition, is anything but fun. The most scrupulous care is required in these examinations, and as everything is out of sight, the insurance company have to depend wholly upon the trustworthiness of their men. Hence these get pay that makes amends for all they have to undergo, sufficient, indeed, to keep them from getting too big for their business.—Lewiston Journal.

Maryland.

Maryland long ago was known as the Old Line State, the reference being to the line drawn by Mason and Dixon along the northern boundary of Maryland and the southern limit of Pennsylvania, an effort having been made to consider this line the northern boundary of the slave territory.

None Too Cordial.

The Hostess—I suppose there is no use of asking you to stay to dinner?
The Caller—Not in that way.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Ideal Root Beer

and

LEMONADE TABLETS.

Only Ten Cents per package. Just the thing for Picnics and Campers.

D. S. HORTON,

Prescription Druggist, Dixon, Ill.

THRESHERMEN!

A Second-hand Engine, Separator, Stacker and Weigher for sale, all in good condition,

VERY CHEAP.

C. J. ROSBROOK,

First Street, Dixon, Ill.

DID YOU SAY

THAT your plumbing or heating apparatus was not satisfactory; or did you say you intend to introduce such improvements in your homes or buildings this season? In either case CHARLES G. SMITH is the person you want to see—you will find him at No. 6, River Street, or telephone No. 117

will bring him to you.—Estimates cheerfully made on all work in my line. Best Boilers for Hot Water or Steam. Best Plumbing Goods and Best Workmen.

Chas. G. Smith,
NO. 6, River St., Dixon, Ill.

FOR 20 DAYS!

A lot of broken sizes in Ladies' Shoes to be closed out for less than they are worth, in Hand-turns, Goodyear Welts and Machine Sewed. Also a full line of Gents' Furnishings. Try our cycle shoes; best on earth. Straw hats are ripe at Yates & Smith's. Try the new firm and be convinced prices are right and quality some better.

Yours To Please,

YATES & SMITH,
NO. 6, EAST FIRST STREET.

The PLYMOUTH CLOTHING HOUSE,
No. 12 First Street, Dixon, Ill.

Great Prior to Taking Inventory Sale.

At the end of each Season we take inventory, and as the time is now at hand we shall for the next few Days, if low prices are any Inducement, Demonstrate to you that never was there a more opportune Time than Now to take advantage of a Good Thing.

OUR STOCK MUST BE REDUCED TO THE LOWEST POSSIBLE NOTCH before taking a Reckoning of it.

Profits sink into utter oblivion during this Sale. As we are Duty Bound to Reduce our Stock, Regardless of what may be the Cost. We cannot Emphasize too Strongly the many Bargains we have in Every Department that Lend a Helping Hand to **THIS GREAT PRIOR TO INVENTORY SALE.**

An over-stock of Men's Suits that will Soon Vanish at the prices to be Sold during this Sale.

Boy's and Children's Suits at Astonishing Low Prices. Tempting Bargains of the non-resisting Kind in this Department during this Sale.

MEN'S PANTS, A Larger Stock than it should be, throws forth Bargains worth Investigating during this Sale.

Furnishings for Men of every sort, at far much less than the Regular Price during this Sale.

The PLYMOUTH CLOTHING HOUSE,

BRYAN'S KEYNOTE.

Great Speech of the Democratic Leader at New York.

REPLY TO FORMAL NOTIFICATION.

Exhaustive Discussion of the Issues of the National Campaign.

MONEY THE PRINCIPAL PROBLEM

By the People to Solve This Time—Its Solution Thoroughly Considered from a Free-Coinage-of-Silver Point of View—Some Remarks on Standards and Their Effects—The Income Tax Plank Defended—No Apology for Criticism of the Supreme Court.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—The speech of William Jennings Bryan in reply to the committee notifying him of his nomination at Chicago as the Democratic candidate for president of the United States, delivered at Madison Square Garden, this city, last night, is as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN, GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE AND FELLOW CITIZENS: I shall, at a future day and in a formal letter, accept the nomination which is now tendered by the notification committee, and I shall at that time touch upon the



Issues presented by the platform. It is fitting, however, that at this time, in the presence of those here assembled, I speak at some length in regard to the campaign upon which we are now entering. We do not underestimate the forces arrayed against us, neither are we unmindful of the importance of the struggle in which we are engaged; but relying for success upon the righteousness of our cause we shall defend with all possible vigor the positions taken by our party.

Resort to Abusive Epithets.

We are not surprised that some of our opponents, in the absence of better argument, resort to abusive epithets, but they may rest assured that no language, however violent, no invectives, however vehement, will lead us to depart a single hair's breadth from the course marked out by the national convention. The citizen, either public or private, who assails the character and questions the patriotism of the delegates assembled in the Chicago convention, assails the character and questions the patriotism of the millions who have arrayed themselves under the banner there raised.

It has been charged by men standing high in business and political circles that our platform is a menace to private security and public safety, and it has been asserted that those whom I have the honor for the time being to represent, not only mediate an attack upon the rights of property, but are the foes of social order and national honor. Those who stand upon the Chicago platform are prepared to make known and to defend every motive which influences them, every purpose which animates them, and every hope which inspires them. They understand the genius of our institutions, they are staunch supporters of the form of government under which we live, and they cling to their faith upon foundations laid by the fathers.

Opposition Welcomed.

We are not surprised to find arrayed against us those who are the beneficiaries of government favoritism. They have read our platform. Nor are we surprised to learn that we must in this campaign face the hostility of those who find a pecuniary advantage in advocating the doctrine of non-interference when great aggregations of wealth are trespassing upon the rights of individuals. We welcome such opposition. It is the highest endorsement which could be bestowed upon us. We are content to have the co-operation of those who desire to have the government administered without fear or favor. It is not the wish of the general public that trusts should spring into existence and override the weaker members of society; it is not the wish of the general public that these trusts should destroy competition and then collect such tax as they will from those who are at their mercy; nor is it the fault of the general public that the instrumentalities of government have been so often prostituted to purposes of private gain. Those who stand upon the Chicago platform believe that the government should not only avoid wrongdoing, but that it should also prevent wrong-doing, and they believe that the law should be enforced alike against all enemies of the public weal.

No Respector of Persons.

They do not excuse petit larceny, but they declare that grand larceny is equally a crime; they do not defend the occupation of the highwayman, who robs the unsuspecting traveler, but they include among the transgressors those who, through the more polite and less hazardous means of legislation appropriate to their own use the proceeds of the toil of others. The commandment "Thou shalt not steal" thundered from Sinai and reiterated in the legislation of all nations is no respecter of persons. It must be applied to the great as well as the small; to the strong as well as the weak; to the corporate person created by law as well as to the person of flesh and blood created by the Almighty. No government is worthy of the name which is not able to protect from every arm uplifted for his injury the humblest citizen who lives beneath the flag. It follows as a necessary conclusion that vicious legislation must be remedied by the people who suffer from the effects of such legislation and not by those who enjoy its benefits.

The Chicago platform has been condemned by some because it dissents from

an opinion rendered by the supreme court declaring the income tax law unconstitutional. Our critics even go so far as to apply the name anarchist to those who stand upon that plank of the platform.

The Law of the Land.

It must be remembered that we expressly recognize the binding force of that decision so long as it stands as a part of the law of the land. There is in the platform no suggestion of an attempt to dispute the authority of the supreme court. The party is pledged to use "all the constitutional power which remains after that decision, or which may come from its reversal by the court as it may hereafter be constituted." Is there any disloyalty in that pledge? For a hundred years the supreme court of the United States has sustained the principle which underlies the income tax. Some twenty years ago this same court sustained without a dissenting voice an income tax law almost identical with the one recently overthrown; has not a future court as much right to return to the judicial precedents of a century as the present court had to depart from them? When courts allow rehearings they admit that error is possible; the late decision against the income tax was rendered by a majority of one after a rehearing. While the money question overshadows all other questions in importance I desire it distinctly understood that I shall offer no apology for the income tax plank of the Chicago platform. The last income tax law sought to apportion the burdens of government more equitably among those who enjoy the protection of the government. At present the expense of the federal government, collected through internal revenue taxes and import duties, is especially burdensome upon the poor classes of society. A law which collects from other citizens less than their share is simply an indirect means of transferring one man's property to another man's pocket, and while the process may be quite satisfactory to the men who escape just taxation it can never be satisfactory to those who are overburdened.

Not only shall I refuse to apologize for the advocacy of an income tax law by the national convention, but I shall also refuse to apologize for the exercise by it of the right to dissent from a decision of the supreme court. In a government like ours every public official is a public servant, whether he holds office by election or by appointment, whether he serves for a term of years or during good behavior, and the people have a right to criticize his official acts. "Confidence is everywhere the parent of despotism; free government exists in jealousy and not in confidence"—these are the words of Thomas Jefferson, and I submit that they present a truer conception of popular government than that entertained by those who would prohibit an unfavorable comment upon a court decision. Truth will vindicate itself; only error fears free speech. No public official who conscientiously discharges his duty as he sees it will desire to deny to those whom he serves the right to discuss his official conduct.

COMES TO THE PARAMOUNT ISSUE.

Discusses the Great Question of the Money Standard.

Now let me ask you to consider the paramount question of this campaign—the money question. It is scarcely necessary to defend the principle of bimetallicism. No national party during the entire history of the United States has ever declared against it, and no party in this campaign has had the temerity to oppose it. Three parties—the Democratic, Populist and Silver parties—have not only declared for bimetallicism, but have outlined the specific legislation necessary to restore silver to its ancient position by the side of gold. The Republican platform expressly declares that bimetallicism is desirable when it pledges the Republican party to aid in securing it as soon as the assistance of certain foreign nations can be obtained. Those who represented the majority sentiment in the Chicago convention opposed the free coinage of silver by the United States by independent action on the ground that, in their judgment, it "would retard or entirely prevent the establishment of international bimetallicism, to which the efforts of the government should be steadily directed." When they asserted that the efforts of the government should be steadily directed toward the establishment of international bimetallicism they condemned monometallicism. The gold standard has been weighed in the balance and found wanting. Take from it the powerful support of the money-owning and money-changing classes and it cannot stand for one day in any nation in the world. It was fastened upon the United States without discussion before the people, and its friends have never yet been willing to risk a verdict before the voters upon that issue.

There can be no sympathy or co-operation between the advocates of a universal gold standard and the advocates of bimetallicism. Between bimetallicism—whether independent or international—and the gold standard, there is an impassable gulf. Is this quadrennial agitation, in favor of international bimetallicism conducted in good faith, or do our opponents really desire to maintain the gold standard permanently? Are they willing to confess the superiority of a double standard when joined in by the leading nations of the world, or do they still insist that gold is the only metal suitable for standard money among civilized nations? If they are in fact desirous of securing bimetallicism, we may expect them to point out the evils of a gold standard and defend bimetallicism as a system. If, on the other hand, they are bending their energies toward the permanent establishment of a gold standard under cover of a declaration in favor of international bimetallicism, I am justified in suggesting that honest money cannot be expected at the hands of those who deal dishonestly with the American people. What is the test of honesty in money? It must certainly be found in the purchasing power of the dollar. An absolutely honest dollar would not vary in its general purchasing power; it would be absolutely stable when measured by average prices. A dollar which increases in purchasing power is just as dishonest as a dollar which decreases in purchasing power.

Professor Laughlin, now of the University of Chicago, and one of the highest gold standard authorities, in his work on bimetallicism not only admits that gold does not remain absolutely stable in value, but expressly asserts "that there is no such thing as a standard stable for future payments, either in gold or silver, which remains absolutely invariable." He even suggests that a multiple standard wherein the unit is based upon the selling prices of a number of articles of general consumption would be a more just standard than either gold or silver, or both, because "a long-time contract would thereby be paid at its maturity by the same

purchasing power as was given in the beginning."

It cannot be successfully claimed that monometallicism or bimetallicism, or any other system, gives an absolutely just standard of value. Under both monometallicism and bimetallicism the government fixes the weight and fineness of the dollar, invests it with legal tender qualities, and then opens the mints to its unrestricted coinage, leaving the purchasing power of the dollar to be determined by the number of dollars. Bimetallicism is better than monometallicism, not because it gives us a perfect dollar—that is, a dollar absolutely unvarying in its general purchasing power—but because it makes a nearer approach to stability, to honesty, to justice, than a gold standard possibly can.

Our opponents have made a special appeal to those who hold fire and life insurance policies, but these policy holders know that since the total premiums received exceed the total losses paid a rising standard must be of more benefit to the companies than to the policy holders. Much solicitude has been expressed by our opponents for the depositors in savings banks. They constantly parade before these depositors the advantages of a gold standard; but these appeals will be in vain, because savings bank depositors know that under a gold standard there is increasing danger that they will lose their deposits because of the inability of the banks to collect their assets; and they still further know that, if the gold standard is to continue indefinitely, they may be compelled to withdraw their deposits in order to pay living expenses.

It is only necessary to note the increasing number of failures in order to know that a gold standard is ruinous to merchants and manufacturers. These business men do not make their profits from the people from whom they borrow money, but from the people to whom they sell their goods. If the people cannot buy retailers cannot sell, and if retailers cannot sell wholesale merchants and manufacturers must go into bankruptcy.

Banks Not in the Debtor Class.

It is sometimes asserted by our opponents that a bank belongs to the debtor class, but this is not true of any solvent bank. Every statement published by a solvent bank shows that the assets exceed the liability. That is to say, while the bank owes a large amount of money to its depositors it not only has enough on hand in money and notes to pay its depositors, but in addition thereto has enough to cover its capital and surplus. When the dollar is rising in value slowly a bank may, by making short-time loans and taking good security, avoid loss, but when prices are falling rapidly the bank is apt to lose more because of bad debts than it can gain by the increase in the purchasing power of its capital and surplus.

It must be admitted, however, that some bankers combine the business of a bond broker with the ordinary banking business, and these may make enough in the negotiation of loans to offset the losses arising in legitimate banking business. As long as human nature remains as it is there will always be danger that unless restrained by the public opinion or legal enactment those who see a pecuniary profit for themselves in a certain condition may yield to the temptation to bring about that condition. Jefferson has stated that one of the main duties of government is to prevent men from injuring one another, and never was that duty more important than it is today. It is not strange that those who have made a profit by furnishing gold to the government in the hour of its extremity favor a financial policy which will keep the government dependent upon them. I believe, however, that I speak the sentiment of the vast majority of the people of the United States when I say that a wise financial policy administered in behalf of all the people would make our government independent of any combination of financiers, foreign or domestic.

QUOTES SHERMAN AND BLAINE.

Some Opinions of the Two Great Republican Statesmen.

Let me say a word, now, in regard to certain persons who are peculiarly benefited by a gold standard, and who favor it not from a desire to trespass upon the rights of others, but because the circumstances which surround them blind them to the effect of the gold standard upon others. I shall ask you to consider the language of two gentlemen whose long public service and high standing in the party to which they belong will protect them from adverse criticism by our opponents. In 1890 Senator Sherman said: "The contraction of the currency is a far more distressing operation than senators suppose. Our own and other nations have gone through that operation before. It is not possible to take that voyage without the sorest distress. To every person, except a capitalist out of debt, or a salaried officer or annuitant, it is a period of loss, danger, lassitude of trade, fall of wages, suspension of enterprise, bankruptcy and disaster. It means ruin to all dealers whose debts are twice their business capital, though one-third less than their actual property. It means the fall of all agricultural productions without any great reduction of taxes. What prudent man would dare to build a house, a railroad, a factory or a barn with this certain prospect before him?"

As I have said before, the salaried officer referred to must be the man whose salary is fixed for life, and not the man whose salary depends upon business conditions. When Mr. Sherman describes contraction of the currency as disastrous to all the people except the capitalist out of debt and those who stand in a position similar to his, he is stating a truth which must be apparent to every person who will give the matter careful consideration. Mr. Sherman was at that time speaking of the contraction of the volume of paper currency, but the principle which he set forth applies if there is a contraction of the volume of the standard money of the world.

Mr. Blaine discussed the same principle in connection with the demonetization of silver. Speaking in the house of representatives on the 7th of February, 1878, he said: "I believe the struggle now going on in this country and other countries for a single gold standard would, if successful, produce wide-spread disaster in and throughout the commercial world. The destruction of silver as money and the establishing of gold as the sole unit of value must have a ruinous effect on all forms of property, except those invested in value, and would gain a disproportionate and unfair advantage over every other species of property."

Is it strange that the "holders of investments which yield a fixed return in money" can regard the destruction of silver with complacency? May we not ex-

pect the holders of other forms of property to protest against giving to money a "disproportionate and unfair advantage over every other species of property." If the relatively few whose wealth consists largely in fixed investments have a right to use the ballot to enhance the value of their investments, have not the rest of the people the right to use the ballot to protect themselves from the disastrous consequences of a rising standard? The people who must purchase money with the products of toil stand in a position entirely different from the position of those who own money or receive a fixed income. The well-being of the nation—aye, of civilization itself—depends upon the prosperity of the masses.

As against the maintenance of a gold standard, either permanently or until other nations can be united for its overthrow, the Chicago platform presents a clear and emphatic demand for the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation. We are not asking that a new experiment be tried; we are insisting upon a return to a financial policy approved by the experience of history and supported by all the prominent statesmen of our nation from the days of the first president down to 1873. When we ask that our mints be opened to the free and unlimited coinage of silver into full legal tender money, we are simply asking that the same mint privileges be accorded to silver that are now accorded to gold. When we ask that this coinage be at the ratio of 16 to 1 we simply ask that our gold coins and the standard silver dollar—which, be it remembered, contains the same amount of pure silver as the first silver dollar coined at our mints—retain their present weight and fineness.

ADVANTAGES OF BIMETALLISM.

Theoretical Statement Thereof by a European Political Economist.

The theoretical advantage of the bimetallic system is best stated by a European writer on political economy, who suggests the following illustration: A river fed from two sources is more uniform in volume than a river fed from one source—the reason being that when one of the feeders is swollen the other may be low; whereas a river which has but one feeder must rise or fall with that feeder. So in the case of bimetallicism—the volume of metallic money receives contributions from both the gold mines and the silver mines, and, therefore, varies less, the dollar resting upon two metals less changeable in its purchasing power, than the dollar which rests on one metal only.

If there are two kinds of money the option must rest either with the debtor or with the creditor. Assuming that their rights are equal we must look at the interests of society in general in order to determine to which side the option should be given. Under the bimetallic system gold and silver are linked together by law at a fixed ratio, and any person or persons owning any quantity of either metal can have the same converted into full legal tender money. If the creditor has the right to choose the metal in which payment shall be made it is reasonable to suppose that he will require the debtor to pay in the dearer metal if there is any perceptible difference between the bullion values of the metals. This new demand created for the dearer metal will make that metal dearer still, while the decreased demand for the cheaper metal will make that metal cheaper still.

If, on the other hand, the debtor exercises the option, it is reasonable to suppose that he will pay in the cheaper metal if one metal is perceptibly cheaper than the other; but the demand thus created for the cheaper metal will raise its price, while the lessened demand for the dearer metal will lower its price. In other words, when the creditor has the option the metals are drawn apart; whereas, when the debtor has the option the metals are held together approximately at the ratio fixed by law, provided the demand created is sufficient to absorb all of both metals presented at the mint. Society is, therefore, interested in having the option exercised by the debtor. Indeed, there can be no such thing as real bimetallicism unless the option is exercised by the debtor. The exercise of the option by the debtor compels the creditor classes, whether domestic or foreign, to exert themselves to maintain the parity between gold and silver at the legal ratio, whereas they might find a profit in driving one of the metals to a premium if they could then demand the dearer metal.

The right of the debtor to choose the coin in which payment shall be made extends to obligations due from the government as well as to contracts between individuals. A government obligation is simply a debt due from all the people to one of the people, and it is impossible to justify a policy which makes the interests of the one person who holds the obligation superior to the rights of the many who must be taxed to pay it. When, prior to 1873, silver was at a premium, it was never contended that national honor required the payment of government obligations in silver, and the Matthews resolution, adopted by congress in 1878, expressly asserted the right of the United States to redeem coin obligations in standard silver dollars as well as in gold coin.

Upon this subject the Chicago platform reads: "We are opposed to the policy and practice of surrendering to the holders of the obligations of the United States the option reserved by law to the government of redeeming such obligations in either silver coin or gold coin." It is constantly assumed by some that the United States notes, commonly called greenbacks, and the treasury notes, issued under the act of 1880, are responsible for the recent drain upon the gold reserve, but this assumption is entirely without foundation.

[Here Bryan quoted Secretary Carlisle Jan. 31, 1885, before the house appropriations committee declaring that the government had an option as to what metal it would pay its debts in, but the former secretaries had not claimed that option and he did not feel justified in changing the practice.]

I do not agree with the secretary that it was wise to follow a bad precedent, but from his answer it will be seen that the fault does not lie with the greenbacks and treasury notes, but rather with the executive officers who have seen fit to surrender a right which should have been exercised for the protection of interests of the people. This executive action has already been made the excuse for the issue of more than \$250,000,000 in bonds, and it is impossible to estimate the amount of bonds which may hereafter be issued if this policy is continued. We are told that any attempt upon the part of the government to redeem its obligations in silver would put a premium upon gold. The Bank of France exercises the right to redeem all bank paper in either gold or silver, and yet France maintains the parity

between gold and silver at a ratio of 15 1/2 to 1 and retains in circulation more silver per capita than we do in the United States.

It may be further answered that our opponents have suggested no feasible plan for avoiding the dangers which they fear. The retirement of the greenbacks and treasury notes would not protect the treasury, because the same policy which now leads the secretary of the treasury to redeem all government paper in gold, when gold is demanded, will require the redemption of all silver dollars and silver certificates in gold, if the greenbacks and treasury notes are withdrawn from circulation. More than this, if the government should retire its paper and throw upon the banks the necessity of furnishing coin redemption, the banks would exercise the right to furnish either gold or silver. In other words, they would exercise the option, just as the government ought to exercise it now. The government must either exercise the right to redeem its obligations in silver when silver is more convenient, or it must retire all the silver and silver certificates from circulation and leave nothing but gold as legal tender money. Are our opponents willing to outline a financial system which will carry out their policy to its legitimate conclusion, or will they continue to cloak their designs in ambiguous phrases?

There is an actual necessity for bimetallicism as well as a theoretical defense of it. During the last twenty-three years legislation has been creating an additional demand for gold, and this law creating demand has resulted in increasing the purchasing power of each ounce of gold. The restoration of bimetallicism in the United States will take away from gold just so much of its purchasing power as was added to it by the demonetization of silver by the United States. The silver dollar is now held up to the gold dollar by legal tender laws and not by redemption in gold, because the standard silver dollars are not now redeemable in gold either in law or by administrative policy. We contend that free and unlimited coinage by the United States will raise the bullion value of silver to the coinage value and thus make silver bullion worth \$1.29 per ounce in gold throughout the world. This proposition is in keeping with natural laws, not in defiance of them. The best knowledge of commerce is the law of supply and demand. We recognize this law and build our argument upon it. We apply this law to money when we say that a reduction in the volume of money will raise the purchasing power of the dollar; we also apply the law of supply and demand to silver when we say that a new demand for silver created by law will raise the price of silver bullion.

LEGISLATION CAN FIX THE RATIO.

Because the Production of the Precious Metals is Limited.

Gold and silver are different from other commodities, in that they are limited in quantity. Corn, wheat, manufactured products, etc., can be produced almost without limit, provided they can be sold at a price sufficient to stimulate production; but gold and silver are called precious metals because they are found, not produced. These metals have been the objects of anxious search as far back as history runs, yet according to Mr. Harvey's calculation all the gold coin of the world can be melted into a 22-foot cube and all the silver in the world into a 95-foot cube. Because gold and silver are limited, both in the quantity now in hand and in actual production, it follows that legislation can fix the ratio between them. Any purchaser who stands ready to take the entire supply of any given article at a certain price, can prevent that article from falling below that price. So the government can fix a price for gold and silver by creating a demand greater than the supply.

International bimetallicists believe that several nations, by entering into an agreement to coin at a fixed ratio all the gold and silver presented, can maintain the bullion value of the metals at the mint ratio. When a mint price is thus established it regulates the bullion price, because any person desiring coin may have the bullion converted into coin at that price, and any person desiring bullion can secure it by melting the coin. The only question upon which international bimetallicists and independent bimetallicists differ is: Can the United States, by the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the present legal ratio, create a demand for silver which, taken in connection with the demand already in existence, will be sufficient to utilize all the silver that will be presented at the mints? They agree in their defense of the bimetallic principle and they agree in unqualified opposition to the gold standard.

International bimetallicists cannot complain that free coinage gives a benefit to the mine owner, because international bimetallicism gives to the owner of silver all the advantages offered by independent bimetallicism at the same ratio. International bimetallicists cannot accuse the advocates of free silver of being "bullion owners who desire to raise the value of their bullion," or debtors who desire to pay their debts in cheap dollars," or "demagogues who desire to curry favor with the people." They must rest their opposition upon one ground only, namely: That the supply of silver available for coinage is too large to be utilized by the United States.

In discussing this question we must consider the capacity of our people to use silver and the quantity of silver which can come to our mints. It must be remembered that we live in a country only partially developed, and that our people far surpass any equal number of people in the world in their power to consume and produce. Our extensive railroad development and enormous internal commerce must also be taken into consideration. Now, how much silver can come here? Not the coined silver of the world, because almost all of it is more valuable at this time in other lands than it will be at our mints under free coinage. If our mints are opened to free and unlimited coinage at the present ratio, merchandise silver cannot come here, because the labor applied to it has made it worth more in the form of merchandise than it will be worth at our mints. We cannot even expect all of the annual product of silver, because India, China, Japan, Mexico and all the other silver-using countries must satisfy their annual needs from the annual product; the arts will require large amount and the gold standard countries will need a considerable quantity for subsidiary coinage.

We will be required to coin only that which is not needed elsewhere, but if we stand ready to take and utilize all of it other nations will be compelled to buy at the price which we fix. Many fear that the opening of our mints will be followed by an enormous increase in the annual production of silver. This is conjecture. Silver has been used as money for thou-

sands of years, and during all of that time the world has never suffered from an overproduction. If, for any reason, the supply of gold or silver in the future ever exceeds the requirements of the arts and the needs of commerce, we confidently hope that the intelligence of the people will be sufficient to devise and enact any legislation necessary for the protection of the public. It is folly to refuse to the people the money which they now need for fear they may hereafter have more than they need. I am firmly convinced that by opening our mints to free and unlimited coinage at the present ratio we can create a demand for silver which will keep the price of silver bullion at \$1.29 per ounce, measured by gold.

Some of our opponents attribute the fall in the value of silver when measured by gold to the fact that during the last quarter of a century the world's supply of silver has increased more rapidly than the world's supply of gold. This argument is entirely answered by the fact that during the last five years the annual production of gold has increased more rapidly than the annual production of silver. Since the gold price of silver has fallen more during the last five years than it ever fell in any previous five years in the history of the world, it is evident that the fall is not due to increased production. Prices can be lowered as effectually by decreasing the demand for an article as by increasing the supply of it, and it seems certain that the fall in the gold price of silver is due to hostile legislation and not to natural laws.

CHEAP MONEY FOR CREDITORS.

Denies That Silver Men Want to Pay in 50 Cent Dollars.

Perhaps the most persistent misrepresentation that we have to meet is the charge that we are advocating the payment of debts in 50-cent dollars. At the present time and under present laws a silver dollar, when melted, loses nearly half its value, but that will not be true when we again establish a mint price for silver and leave no surplus silver upon the market to drag down the price of bullion. Under bimetallicism silver bullion will be worth as much as silver coin, just as gold bullion is now worth as much as gold coin, and we believe that a silver dollar will be worth as much as a gold dollar. The charge of repudiation comes with poor grace from those who are seeking to add to the weight of existing debts by legislation which makes money dearer, and who conceal their designs against the general welfare under the euphonious pretense that they are upholding public credit and national honor.

In answer to the charge that gold will go abroad, it must be remembered that no gold can leave this country until the owner of the gold receives something in return for it which he would rather have. In other words, when gold leaves the country those who formerly owned it will be benefited. There is no process by which we can be compelled to part with our gold against our will, nor is there any process by which silver can be forced upon us without our consent. Exchanges are matters of agreement, and if silver comes to this country under free coinage it will be at the invitation of some one in this country who will give something in exchange for it.

He closed his speech with an appeal to the east to help the west in its attempt to better the condition of the people.

THE CANADA WINS.

Yankee Boats Batten at the Yacht Races at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 13.—The second day of the international yacht races off this port dawned clear and pleasant. A light northwest four-mile-an-hour breeze prevailed during the early morning, when the yachts were tacking back and forth in the vicinity of the starting point. Weather sharps predicted that a rattling north or northwesterly gale would spring up before the day ended. It was decided to have three races yesterday for 46-footers, 40-footers and 25-footers. The starting signal was given at 10:14, and the last yacht passed over the line at 10:27 a. m.

The wind freshened to ten miles an hour shortly after the start. Three and one-half miles from the start the Puritana, of the forty-foot class, carried away her topmast and was out of the race. The Zelma at that time led in the forty-six foot class and Sybil was still pointing the way for the little fellows, with Test second. The yachts finished in a twelve-mile breeze. Canada finished first in the forty-six-foot class. Vivia was first in the forty-foot class. Sybil won the twenty-five-foot class.

Routed the Turks.

ATHENS, Aug. 13.—The Turkish government has finally rejected the demands of the Christians of Crete, except so far as the provisions of the Halepa convention and general amnesty to the insurgents are concerned. In a fight at Voden, Macedonia, between 150 insurgents and a body of 500 Turks the former were reinforced after four hours' fighting and routed the Turks, fifty of whom were killed. Macedonian peasants, armed with rifles stolen from the Turks, are joining the Greek raiders.

Harrison to His Old Regiment.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 13.—General Harrison's old regiment, the Seventieth Indiana, which is holding its reunion at Camp Acton, elected Mr. Harrison president of the regimental association. A letter from Mr. Harrison was read expressing his regret at being unable to attend and extending greeting to all.

Alleged Grab by England.

CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 13.—It is reported that a British man-of-war has seized the Mexican island of Chelon, which belongs to the state of Colima, and that there will be a coal station established there. The report is given circumstantially in the newspapers, but is not yet confirmed nor credited.

To Save Armenia and Crete.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—England and Russia are said to be on the point of an agreement to save Armenia and Crete from Turkish oppression without disturbing the peace of Europe. The agreement will involve the presence of a Russian army in Armenia and a British fleet at Crete.

Confessed to Setting Eighteen Fires.

MOLINE, Ill., Aug. 13.—Annie Peterson was arrested and held to the circuit court yesterday charged with arson. She confessed to starting eighteen incendiary fires within the past six months, though afterward she denied it. She is undoubtedly insane.

Two Girls Drowned.

ATHOL, Mass., Aug. 13.—Lena Rivitt, aged 18, and Cora Gaudette, aged 10, were drowned while bathing in Pinedale pond Tuesday.

Painting, House Decorating!

Those in need of Neat
Frescoing, Painting, Paper
Hanging or Artistic House
Decorating, should consult

A. E. Patrick.

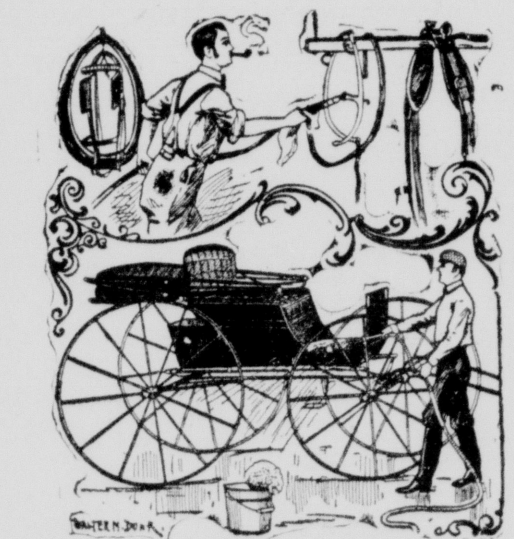
Painting, Paper Hanging, Kalsomining.

Carriage Work a Specialty!
All Work Guaranteed!

JEROME F. MCKENNEY,
New Shop, 111 Hennepin Avenue.

The Merchant tailoring business of the late M. Cahill will be continued on at the old stand and we invite Mr. Cahill's old customers and as many new ones as is possible to give us a call. We have a large fine stock of goods to select from and we are prepared to make them up right. No fit, no sale. We have also secured the services of an excellent cutter from Chicago, Mr. Fisher, and would be pleased to have as many call as would want a good suit of clothes in the newest designs.

E. J. Cahill & Co.
No. 10 First Street.



A PLEASURE
to clean one of Huguet's fine harness is the verdict from the coachman. The leather is so fine, pliable and durable, and the trimmings are so heavily plated, that it always looks perfectly new. He keeps every requisite for the stable in harness, collars, bridles, blankets, boots, etc. in all the latest improved designs and styles.

C. M. HUGUET, First St.



Poultry, Farm, Garden, Cemetery,
Lawn, Railroad and Rabbit
Fencing.
Thousands of miles in use. Catalogue Free.
Freight Paid. Prices Low.

The McMULLEN WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO.
114, 116, 118 and 120 N. Market St., CHICAGO, ILL.

BLOOD POISON
A SPECIALTY
Primary, Secondary, Tertiary, Syphilitic, Gonorrheal, Eczema, Scabies, Ringworm, Itch, and all other skin diseases. Guaranteed to cure. Address: COOK REMEDY CO., 407 Masonic Temple, CHICAGO, ILL.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

"It was very clever on the part of Corbett," says a sporting man, "to insist that a clause should be inserted in the articles of agreement providing that Sharkey should not engage in any other fight during the existence of their agreement. James J. does not care to fight, and he is particularly anxious that Sharkey shall not. He believes that he has a mark in Sharkey, so he does not care to have him go up against Smith, Maher, Slavin or any of the other second class big fellows and risk a beating. Say that Sharkey should happen to be bested by some of the smaller fry, what would it add to Corbett's reputation to beat this hard hitting marine? Then there would be the loss of public interest and not the least likelihood of projectors of the Dan Stuart stripe breaking their necks to pull the fight off. A great head has James J."—New York Sun.

Baseball Pitching.
"A young pitcher cannot be developed unless he is put in the game occasionally," says Charley King. "This enables him to lose his stage fright, if he has any, and gives him nerve and confidence. Any amount of practice will not do him any good unless he goes in the box once in awhile and locates the plate. The only way for a catcher to coach a young pitcher is through the medium of signals during a game and advise as to the sort of ball he should pitch the various batsmen. This information and schooling cannot be obtained by tossing the ball to any Tom, Dick or Harry, though I will admit that the study of certain pitchers is a good thing for the twirling novice."—Exchange.

The Arm of Ives.
Frank Ives, champion billiard player of the world, can strike a billiard ball with a cue harder than any other living man. With one blow he can drive the ball around the table until it has struck 11 cushions. Fitzsimmons can barely touch 9 cushions, while Corbett can touch 1 less. Ives thinks that his peculiar ability is due to some unusual construction of his arm, and he has just made a will in which he directs that at his death his right arm should be severed from his body and sent to his physician for dissection. The rest of the body will be cremated. Ives, by the way, has saved \$300,000 during his career.

The Bicycle In Central America.
The people of Central America have taken very kindly to the wheel. Dr. Luella Cool, the dentist who introduced diamonds in front teeth and went to Central America a year ago to practice her profession, is a Chicago girl and the first woman to introduce cycling in the Central American republics. She is followed for blocks on her appearing in the street and is an object of wonderment to the natives. She appears in a natty navy blue suit, white flannel shirt and plaid stockings. She has made a great success in her profession and is dentist to ex-President Barrilas and the best Spanish families there.—Exchange.

McDowell Will Return to Henley.
Dr. W. E. McDowell, the Chicago oarsman who went to Henley, England, to get the diamond skulls and came home without them, takes his defeat philosophically and makes no complaint. He asserts that he was beaten fairly and in a manly fashion. But he has not lost any of his pluck. He says he will "go after the skulls" again next year and believes that, with the aid of the experience gained this year, he will be able to accomplish his purpose and secure the coveted prize.

Conniff and Bacon.
"Conniff," says a man who knows him, "will have a hard time getting in first when he and Bacon meet. The Englishman can be depended upon to do well at all times. Sometimes he shows that remarkable form which has made him famous, but in many instances his running has been commonplace when he was apparently in good condition. The Englishman will be a big favorite on the other side of the ocean."—Exchange.

American Wheelmen Abroad.
The American cyclists abroad have of late been proving that they can ride just a little at least, for Johnson has already cracked several world's and a number of English records. Murphy is showing an improvement, for, while he lost to Gougoltz recently, it was by inches only, and Gougoltz is as good as the best, if not the best, foreigner on the path.—Referee.

Sporting Notes.
The horse market in Canada is said to be fairly active.

The new nickel and steel boom which has been fitted on the yacht Ailsa cost \$400.

Eton college, Pennsylvania, has a young athlete who recently ran three miles in 15 minutes 20 seconds.

Harry Vail, the Nova Scotia sculler, is training the four oared shell crew of the Ariel Rowing club of Baltimore.

George Siddons of New York and George Wilson of Washington have agreed to box to a finish at Norfolk on Aug. 10.

Joe McGrath, the Irish bantamweight boxer who is at present in Dublin, writes to a friend that he is coming to America again this fall.

Dave Wall, whose fighting career received quite a setback when he faced Sammy Kelly, is to enter the ring shortly. Wall can fight well at 122 pounds.

Tom Duggan, who left for Johannesburg recently, has been matched to meet Bill Doherty for a purse of \$5,000. The mill is to be decided in September and will be to a finish.

It is said that Tom Burke, the world's champion quarter mile runner, and A. L. Wright, who holds the fastest mile record made by a New Englander, will go to Brown university to take a special course.

TO MABEL.

Though, Mabel, scarce an hour is past
Since first you opened that romance,
Already now to "Part the Last"
You turn a surreptitious glance.
Why, surely soon enough you'll learn
The fate of each flitting friend.
You've scarcely done with chapter one
Before you want "to know the end."
The heroine's stupendous feats,
The hero's indignation fine,
At which the wicked duke retreats,
Quite routed all along the line,
The noble deeds, the stirring scenes,
To none of these will you attend
Till certain quite that all comes right,
That marriage bells are at the end.
Well, if the bard might merrily
He would remark, I think, that man,
Throughout existence, ever tries
To imitate your simple plan.
In guessing what is still to come
Long days with scant result we spend.
We, too, would look throughout the book;
We, too, would like to know the end.
And yet I venture to maintain
To read your stories through were best,
A course whereby their plots would gain
No inconsiderable zest.
So, Mabel, in the tale of life,
Whatever lot the fates may send,
Fulfill each day as best you may,
Nor strive too soon to know the end.
—Anthony C. Deane in Temple Bar.

REMOVING A CAPITAL.

The Emperor Constantine's Momentous Change From Rome to Constantinople.

The removal of the imperial capital from Rome to Byzantium was one of the most decisive acts on record—a signal monument of foresight, genius and will. Madrid, St. Petersburg and Berlin are also capital cities created by the act of a powerful ruler. But none of these foundations can compare in scale and in importance with the tremendous task of moving the seat of empire 1,000 miles to the east, from the center of Italy to the coast of Asia, from a Latin to a Greek city, from a pagan to a Christian population. The motives which impelled Constantine to this momentous step were doubtless complex. Since the time of Trajan Rome had not been the constant residence of the emperors, except of Antoninus Pius, nor the regular seat of government. Since the time of Diocletian Rome had been abandoned as the official center of the empire. Many places east of it had been tried, and Constantine, when resolved on the great change, seriously contemplated two, if not three, other sites. It had long been agreed that the imperial seat must be transferred toward the east, and there was an instinctive sense that the valley of the Tiber was no longer safe from the incessant onward march of the Teutonic nations in arms.

The tendency was to get somewhere south of the Danube and within reach of Asia Minor and the Euphrates. The greater chiefs had all felt that the empire must be recast, both politically and spiritually. By the fourth century it was clear that the empire must break with the rooted prejudices that surrounded the senate of Rome and the gods of the capital. And Constantine, the half conscious and half convinced agent of the great change—the change from the ancient world to the modern world, from polytheism to Christianity—saw in the church and bishop of Rome a power which would never be his creature. Dante tells us that "Caesar became a Greek in order to give place to the Roman pastor." There is much in this, but it is not the whole truth, for Caesar might have become a Spaniard, or a Gaul, or an Illyrian. Dante might have added that Caesar became an oriental in order to give place to the Goth. Constantinople from the first was a Christian city, with an orthodox church, but it was a church that was from the first a department of the state.—Fortnightly Review.

STOCK GAMBLERS' LOGIC.
They Know Brokerage Consumes Their Capital, Yet Persist In Playing.

Two tape traders were sitting in a Wall street office as had been their wont day after day, week after week for three long years. The stock ticker, which records quotations that bring either joy or sorrow to speculators, was momentarily silent. The market at the opening had had a sensational break, but at 11 o'clock the bulls had rallied to its support and had bid up the prices to the former level. The usual lull after sharp breaks and quick rallies prevailed, and operators were trying to guess the direction of the next move or to meditate on what profits they might have made in the last changes had they followed the move in each direction.

"George," remarked one of the traders, "you're a bear, aren't you?"

"Yes."

"Been a bear nine days out of ten, haven't you?"

"Yes, I believe I have. What of it?"

"Well, George, have you made any money in the market?" continued the speaker in sorrowful tones.

"No, Jack, I'm behind many thousands, but, by the way, you've been a bull nine days out of every ten, and how much money have you made?" was the taunting reply.

A dejected look mixed up with a sickly smile came to the trader's face as he was asked this question, and after a few moments' hesitation he said, "To tell the truth, George, I too, am a heavy loser."

"Well, then, Jack, who got all the?"

"One hundred Paul at 74 1/4—Sugar is five-eighths," shouted the office boy, as the sharp click of the ticker printed the quotations.

"Buy me 100 Paul at the market," was one trader's order.

"Sell me 200 Sugar at three-quarters," was the other's.

The broker soon telephoned from the floor of the exchange that the orders had been executed, and his bookkeeper made a credit to brokerage account of \$75 of the traders' money. Thus it is that in playing stocks, as in all gambling, the house slowly but surely gets the player's "pile."—New York Press.

Forty years ago a woman was old and wore a cap at the age of 50. From present indications 40 years hence women will not be considered old until they reach the century mark.

SAY WHERE YOU ARE GOING

And the Santa Fe will take you there. It traverses fourteen states and Territories with nearly 10,000 miles of track. Health and pleasure resorts, in the mountains or by the sea—winter or summer, it makes no difference—they are easily and comfortably reached via the Santa Fe.

And the big business centers—Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver, Ft. Worth, Galveston, Los Angeles, San Francisco—they are on the Santa Fe.

To find out what the ticket rate is, inquire of local agent or address G. T. Nicholson, G. P. A., A. T. & S. F. Ry., Chicago.

A Cold Cure For 10c.

Three little tablets, each a separate prescription that together will cure a cold in one night. "Cold Crackers" are for sale at all druggists. Perfectly harmless. Certain to cure.

Steamboat Rides.

The large steamer Spencer, the safest boat on the river, is well manned and ready for excursions. Leave orders at John D. Parsons' or at the boat. 95tf

Don't trifle away time when you have cholera morbus or diarrhoea. Fight them in the beginning with De Witt's Colic and Cholera Cure. You don't have to wait for results; they are instantaneous, and it leaves the bowels in healthy condition. W. D. Duffin.

Programs printed on short notice at this office.

Theories of cure may be discussed at length by physicians, but the sufferers want quick relief; and One Minute Cough Cure will give it to them. A safe cure for children. It is "the only harmless remedy that produces immediate results." W. D. Duffin.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

If you have seen a little child in the agony of summer complaint, you can realize the danger of the trouble and appreciate the value of instantaneous relief always afforded by De Witt's Colic and Cholera Cure. For Dysentery and diarrhoea it is a reliable remedy. We could not afford to recommend this a cure unless it were a cure. W. D. Duffin.

Receipts and checks printed at this office.

Poison Ivy, insect bites, bruises, scalds, burns, are quickly cured by De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve, the great pile cure. W. D. Duffin.

Calling Cards for ladies and misses in great variety, printed at this office.

"Boys will be boys," but you can't afford to lose any of them. Be ready for the green apple season by having De Witt's Colic and Cholera Cure in the house. W. D. Duffin.

Note Heads, Letter Heads, Bill Heads, etc., neatly and promptly printed at this office.

It doesn't matter much whether sick headache, biliousness, indigestion and constipation are caused by neglect or by unavoidable circumstances; De Witt's Little Early Risers will speedily cure them all. W. D. Duffin.

Persons who have a coughing spell every night, on account of a tickling sensation in the throat, may overcome it at once by a dose of One Minute Cough Cure. W. D. Duffin.

First Class job printing done at this office.

Pass the good word along the line. Piles can be quickly cured without an operation by simply applying De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve. W. D. Duffin.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.
"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
"The use of 'Castoria' is so universal and its merits so well known that it seems a work of supererogation to endorse it. Few are the intelligent families who do not keep Castoria within easy reach." CARLOS MARTIN, D. D., New York City.
"Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion. Without injurious medication."
"For several years I have recommended your 'Castoria,' and shall always continue to do so as it has invariably produced beneficial results." EDWIN F. PARKER, M. D., 125th Street and 7th Ave., New York City.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.
Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.
Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Job Printing!

Envelopes, Notes, Letter Heads, Checks, Tickets, Invitations, Cards, Statements, Receipts, Programmes

EVERYTHING! ANYTHING!

From a calling card to an elegant bound book. Call and examine stock and get prices.

THE TELEGRAPH OFFICE

THE Baby Hawk-Eye Is Now Ready.

Can be carried in the pocket without any difficulty, measures but 2 1/2 x 3 1/2 inches, and makes a photo 2 x 4 inches.
Price, including film for 12 ex., \$6.00.
The construction of this camera is first-class in every way; has an achromatic lens, time and instantaneous shutter; also automatic indicator for showing when an exposure is made. Capacity, 12 exposures of film, which can be adjusted in broad daylight.
Send for sample Photo. and for our '96 catalogue.
The Blair Camera Co., Mrs., Tremont St. Boston.

Summers in the East
The Ocean Resorts
Atlantic City, Cape May, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, Long Branch, and resorts along the New Jersey Coast are on the Pennsylvania Lines, which lead from Chicago to Newport, Narragansett Pier, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket and popular watering places along the Atlantic from Chesapeake Bay to Maine.

In the Mountains
Cresson, Bedford Springs, Ebersburg, Altoona and other resorts in the Alleghenies are also on the Pennsylvania Route, over which the White Mountains, the Adirondacks, Watkins Glen, Mt. Desert Island, and places of Summer resort in Eastern New York, Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine may be conveniently and comfortably reached from Chicago.

For information concerning rates, time of trains and the best routes through service, please apply to H. R. DERLING, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill.



RESISTO
COPPER BOILERS

Every Boiler Warranted TO RESIST 200 Pounds Pressure, AND GUARANTEED AGAINST COLLAPSE.

The Cheapest and Best Copper Boiler in the Market.

Booth's Combined Bath and Wash Bowl, and Booth's Combined Bath and Heater.

MANUFACTURED BY THE STEEL BATH MFG. CO. Detroit, Mich., U. S. A.

THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

SHAW & SON, EDITORS.
 PUBLISHED BY
 B. F. SHAW PRINTING COMPANY.
 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.
 Entered at Dixon P. O. as Second-class matter
 TERMS:
 Per Week.....10cts | Per Year.....\$5.00
 DELIVERED BY CARRIER.
 C. H. STACKPOLE, MANAGER.
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RAILROAD TIME TABLE	
CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY	
EAST BOUND.	WEST BOUND.
At/c Ex. 3:30 am. A	Pac't Ex. 1:52 am. A
Ov' Lmt. 4:55 am. A	Clint. Ps. 11:59 am. C
Chic' Ex. 6:50 am. A	Belle Pl. 1:00 pm. C
Clint. Ps. 7:08 am. C	LaSalle Ps. 3:46 pm. C
Belle Pl. 11:05 am. C	Ov' Lmt. 8:32 pm. A
Dsm'n's Ps. 3:54 pm. C	
Clint. Ps. 5:25 pm. D	

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.	
SOUTH BOUND.	NORTH BOUND.
Passenger. 3:25 a. m.	*Passenger. 11:55 p. m.
Freight. 11:05 a. m.	Freight. 5:47 a. m.
LaSalle Ps. 6:46 p. m.	Dubuque Ps. 3:46 p. m.
Freight. 11:45 a. m.	Freight. 11:10 a. m.
*Daily except Monday.	
ANNA C. MEAD, Ticket Agent.	

WEATHER REPORT.	
For the week commencing Aug. 9, '96.	
T. A. M.	P. M.
Sun. 74 93	82 94
Mon. 78 94	80 95
Tues. 75 92	75 93
Wed. 70 84	— —
Thurs. — —	— —
Fri. — —	— —
Sat. — —	— —

THE WEATHER.
 The following is the weather forecast telegraphed us at 9:30 o'clock a. m. today from the government observatory at Chicago:
 Local showers in the extreme north portion this afternoon. Generally fair tonight and Friday.

JOS. STERN,
 Opera House Block.
 Successor to STERN BROS.
Special Sale
 of made-up ready-to-use SHEETS and PILLOW CASES. 1000 Sheets made up in the very best manner at less than the muslin by the yard would cost.

Hemstitched Sheets
 made of good quality soft finish bleached muslin, size 21x24, at only 45c.
 100 Bleached Sheets, wide hem, size 21x24, splendid muslin, at only 50c each.
 100 Bleached Hemstitched Sheets, best quality muslin, size 21x24, at only 75c and 50c each.
 100 Unbleached Sheets, best muslin, same size as above, at 45c each.

Pillow Cases!
 100 Bleached Pillow Cases, good quality, soft finish muslin, size 45x36, at only 9c each.
 100 same size, best bleached muslin, at 12c each.
 100 Hemstitched Pillow Cases, size 45x36, good quality bleached muslin, at 15c each.

50 Dozen Full Size Aprons,
 ready to use, best quality gingham, at only 10c and 15c each.

Tennis Flannel!
 Neat stripes; only a limited quantity, at 4c a yard.



TWINKLING DAINTY FEET!
 clad in pretty shoes would charm an anchorite. Don't hide your light under a bushel by concealing a pretty little foot in a clumsy, out of styleshoe. Go to Haley & Drew, where they are noted for carrying the prettiest shaped, up-to-date, handsome shoes in Dixon and you will have a season's comfort, in perfect fitting durable shoes. Bicycle and tennis shoes in every style and children's fine, strong shoes.

Haley & Drew,
 15 First Street.

—N. K. Elliot is in Chicago.
 —Miss Ella Lewis has returned from a visit in Chicago.
 —Norman Standish has returned from a month's visit in Michigan.
 —We thought it would rain this week. Campmeeting, you know.
 —J. A. Theiss and Grace Bedient of Sublette were married on Tuesday.
 —Miss Nana Ford of Chicago is visiting with Mrs. H. S. Dixon of this city.
 —Miss Nettie Washburn of Marion, Ill., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Leander Hess.
 —Isaac and John Cortright attended the camp meeting at Franklin Grove yesterday.
 —C. C. Ingraham has entered for the races which commence at Louisville today.
 —Two more weeks of hot weather will put the bulk of the corn crop out of the way of frost.

—Eye-glasses found on side walk, can be had by owner by calling at this office and paying for ad.
 —Advertisements changed this evening: Dixon Music Co., John D. Parsons & Co., John E. Moyer.
 —Mrs. P. E. Cowles of North Dixon and brother Roy departed yesterday for a visit in Northern Wisconsin.
 —Otto Schuman has returned to his home in Aurora after a visit with W. S. Pierce, the new secretary of the Y. M. C. A.

—The man who starts a street corner discussion on the silver question these hot days should be promptly shut up in the cooler.
 —The Agricultural and Mechanical Association fair of Ogle county will be held in Rochelle from September 8th to 11th, inclusive.
 —A bogus "divine healer" down in Texas boasted that he could walk on the water, but when a mob of Galveston chaps got after him he found it was not easy in making the first train out of town to walk on land.

—The I. O. G. T. lodge gave a very enjoyable social last evening at the home of C. A. Lucas on West Second street. Four participated in the contest for the Demorest medal; Mrs. W. J. Houston being declared the winner.
 —Watson, the Populist candidate for vice-president on the Bryan ticket down in Georgia, seems to have controlled his state convention much better than Sewall, candidate for vice-president to the same ticket, managed the Popocrats of Maine.
 —The Hartford Times, the time-honored and simon-pure democratic Bible of Connecticut, makes this significant remark, "There will be plenty of time before November 3 for all democrats who have the interests of their country at heart to get into line for McKinley, if the preservation of the public faith shall require it."

—A little roasting is good for the Populist. What portion of Bryan's speech at the Chicago convention which gave him the nomination, and which was stolen from a speech made by a gold bug congressman, is now dignified with quotation marks when printed by the Popocrat press. The confession of the plagiarism is a little late but it will do as a matter of eleventh hour decency.
 —By a clipping from the Milwaukee Sentinel we see that more beer was sold in that city during the month of July last than for many months past. Internal Revenue Collector Murphy states that the receipts of the office for the month were \$511,506.60, an increase of \$37,985.88 over the month of July last year, the increase being almost entirely due to beer sales. The Baptist young peoples' convention was in session in Milwaukee last month; but Mr. Murphy very kindly says he thinks that the increase in beer sales cannot be ascribed to this fact.

—The Illinois State Board of Agriculture has just let the contract for the construction of a model refrigerator for the storage of dairy goods at the Springfield fair grounds. It is to be 10x20 feet by 16 feet high, built of antique oak with plate-glass front and will hold a car load of ice. Exhibitors of dairy products at this show will appreciate this elegant provision for the needs of that department. The refrigerator will possess all the latest improvements and will be the finest in use on any fair ground in the world.

—Galena Gazette: Galena tobaccoists find that the state law in Iowa which prohibits the sale of cigarettes, makes a very substantial increase in their sales. The law is apparently much better enforced than was the prohibition law, and it is said that the devotee of the seductive cigarette cannot buy his favorite companion for love or money in Dubuque. In consequence the Dubuquer who chances in Galena stocks up for himself and companions, and it is said one club of young men send an agent here once a week to buy the goods.

This city will have something everybody ought to see when Buffalo Bill's Wild West and Congress of Rough Riders of the World exhibits on Friday of next week. The circus comes every year, but this will be the last and only opportunity there will be to see this decidedly unique exhibition. It is a most marvelous and unprecedented thing, even in times of profoundest peace, for governments to consent to their soldiers visiting foreign lands in uniform. It is still more strange when they know that they will meet, mingle and fraternize with soldiers of other and jealous nations. The assembling of soldiers from Russia, France, Germany, England and the United States, in Buffalo Bill's Wild West and Congress of Rough Riders of the World at the Chicago World's Fair, was made possible as a compliment to America. That this exhibition has been kept intact, is a most wonderful compliment to this county and Buffalo Bill. Now that the relations between the European powers have become so strained, it may be that even the powerful influences Col. Cody can bring to bear may not be sufficient to keep the exhibition together. As these soldiers represent the crack regiments of the armies to which they belong, and in view of the fact that no one knows how soon they bid to each other their last fraternal farewell to meet again only upon the actual field of battle, the interest in the exhibition and its educational value are increased an hundred fold. It will be here on Friday, August 21.

Amusement, Business and Local Items.
 Quaker bread, the latest and best, try it. Made daily at Baier Bros., the bakers. 75ct
 Call on the Dixon Ice Company for pure up-river ice. Telephone 101. 98ct

Hacks to trains or to any part of the city. Leave orders at L. E. Edwards store, Galena avenue; evenings or Sundays at the Nachusa House; or telephone to stable on third street at any time. Telephone No. 133. 14ct
 URAH STROUP.

A. I. Gage is now running hacks to all trains, or any part of the city. Day calls leave at Parker & Sawyer's, telephone 45; night calls at Washington House, Telephone 135. 26ct
 Soft coal that burns as clear as wood is nice, and Pitcher sells it.

Annual Campmeeting.
 For this occasion the North-Western line will, from August 7 to 18, sell excursion tickets to Franklin Grove and return at very low rates. Tickets good returning until August 19, 1896. For tickets and full information apply to agents Chicago & North-Western R'y. d&w Aug 8-15.

Soft coal that burns as clear as wood is nice, and Pitcher is the only one in Dixon who sells it. It is the Assumption. dawtf

EXTREMELY LOW RATES TO ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS.
 On account of the G. A. R. National Encampment, which opens at St. Paul September 1, 1896, the North-Western Line will sell excursion tickets to St. Paul or Minneapolis and return at exceedingly low rates. For full particulars call on agents of the North-Western Railway. 34&34

HALF RATE TO MILWAUKEE.
 On account of National Convention Republican League, August 26 and 27, the North-Western Line will sell excursion tickets to Milwaukee and return at one fare for the round trip. For dates of sale and full information apply to agents Chicago & North-Western R'y. 11&30ct

CHEAP EXCURSIONS TO THE WEST AND NORTHWEST.
 On August 4, 18, September 21, 25, 29, October 6 and 20, 1896, The North-Western Line (Chicago & North-Western R'y) will sell Home Seekers' excursion tickets at very low rates to a large number of points in the West and Northwest.
 For tickets and full information apply to agents Chicago & North-Western R'y. 31&15ct

The BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.
 Don't forget this when arranging for your trip east. We do not hesitate to say that the Michigan Central, "The Niagara Falls Route," is the best from Chicago east to the Mountains and the Sea-shore, running directly by and in full view of Niagara Falls, all trains passing by daylight stopping at Falls View Station from which the grandest view can be obtained. Send 10 cents for "A Summer Note Book."
 City Ticket Office, No. 119 Adams Street, L. D. HEUSNER, General Western Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill.
 O. W. RUGGLES, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, d&w Oct 18.

WANTED
 GIRL competent to do general housework. Mrs. J. DERR, 324 First St. 35ct

FOR RENT
 A WELL improved farm of 200 acres, well adapted for Dairy farming. Enquire at this office. 3513
 LOWER flat of six rooms, gas and water, for rent Sept. 1st. Enquire of Mrs. A. S. MAXWELL, 154 Second St. 37ct
 HOTEL known as Transient House, situated between I. C. & N. W. R'y's, 16 sleeping rooms, completely furnished. Terms reasonable. Address or call on owner at premises. JAMES DUFFY, Dixon, Ill. 32&26ct
 A WELL furnished dwelling house (No. 216 second street) on favorable terms. Enquire at Reynolds' Wire Factory, East River street. 3413
 ONE or two rooms on second floor, Tillson building. Apply at Tillson's Store or to O. B. DODGE. 3414
 EIGHT roomed house with barn. Enquire at 408 College avenue. 3515
 A LARGE, furnished front room with closet and electric light. Call at 16 W. Fellows St. 3315
 FURNISHED ROOMS—Use of bath room—hot and cold water, gentlemen only. GEO. E. SHIELDS, No. 110 West 3rd St. 33ct

WANTED.
 PLEASANT front room, with or without board near Shoe Factory or business centre, by young married couple. State price and particulars. Address "J. G." care of TELEGRAPH. 3513
 SCAVENGER WORK. Vaults emptied for 30 cents a barrel. Telephone 45. 3412
 HOUSE of 5 to 7 rooms. Leave name at this office. 3316
 GIRL competent to do general housework. Mrs. A. K. TRUSDELL, corner Madison avenue and Third street. 32ct
 GIRL to do general housework at 211 Dixon Ave. 32ct
 EXPERIENCED Vampers on men's fine shoes. FLORESHELM & CO., 116-118-120 Market St. Chicago. 32ct
 A competent girl for general housework. Apply to Mrs. Flint at the college. 32ct

FOR SALE.
 SOME choice lots in North Dixon cheap. Three on North Crawford avenue, 75 feet by 150 feet. Two on North Court street, 50 by 150. One on North Dixon avenue, 60 by 150. Also an eight room house and lot on corner of North Crawford avenue and North Court street. HOLLI'S PRESCOTT, Agent. 65thmo

LOST.
 ON the street or in the alley near office, a pair of gold-bowed eye-glasses. Finder please return to ELIAS BOVEY. 3214

HELP WANTED—MALE.
 SOLICITORS for the life of Major McKinley, the next president, by Murat Halstead, Chauncey Depeu, Foraker, John Sherman and Mark Hanna, with biography of Hobart. A bonanza for agents, a gold mine for workers. Only \$1.50. The only authorized book. 50 per cent. Credit given. Freight paid. Outfit free. Begin now with the choice of territory. Permanent, profitable work for you. Address THE NATIONAL BOOK CONCERN, Star Building, Chicago. 19 Sept. 1 S.

UNTIL SATURDAY NIGHT, SOUVENIRS OF DIXON
 25 Cents each at Book Stores.
ONLY 150 COPIES LEFT.

TORNADOES!
 Get insured before it is too late, with **Smith & Crabtree** Fire Insurance Agents.

Elegant line of Trousers
 Just Received!
 This line consists of fine Domestic and Imported Worsteds; an elegant selection of most desirable styles, that are often sold for \$6.00 to \$12.00, our price for the next two weeks \$3.50 to \$4.50. Call at once and look.
CHAS. A. TODD, Agent.
 Room 18, Brown Block, up stairs.

GEO. SHAVER,

Livery and Boarding Stable

New and Second-hand Buggies for sale.
 113 First Street, Telephone 34.

Quaker Bread!
 I am better fixed to supply the great demand for my goods than ever, having lately added another wagon and placed it on the North Side, giving the North Side fresh Bakery goods for dinner.
 The best service in Dixon for Ice Cream and Bakery Goods. Look for my white wagon.
C. E. GROVE,
 The Baker. 55 First St.

We Are Making Room
 for FALL GOODS, which are arriving daily.
Look at Our Prices!

Good Looking-glass.....10c	Tack Hammer.....05
Good Potatoe Masher.....5c np	Swan Down Face Powder.....10c
Good Broom.....10c	Meat pounder.....5c
Chimneys, all sizes.....5c	Enamaline Stove Polish.....5c
Thread, 3 spools.....5c	Tea Spoons, 6 for.....5c
Pins, 14 rows.....1c	Table Spoons 6 for.....10c
Safty Pins, 2 dozen.....5c	Good Scrubbing Brush.....5c
Tacks, per box.....1c	Lamp Burners.....5c
Cloth Hooks, per dozen.....10c	Can Openers.....5c
1 Package Envelopes.....5c	Nursing Bottle, Complete.....10c
1 Box Writing paper.....10c	Good Tooth Brush.....5c
Dolls.....5c	1 Gross Agate Buttons.....5c
Clothes Lines.....10c	1 set Kitchen Spoon and Fork.....25c
Wire Lines.....25c	Soap Shaker.....10c
Fly Paper, 6 sheets.....5c	Jelly Glasses, per dozen.....25c
Writing Tablets.....1c	Hammocks, from 60c.....15c
Buttermilk Soap, per box.....9c	Curtain Rods.....15c
Dish Mop.....5c	Machine Oil, per bottle.....5c
Good Egg Beater.....10c	Knife and Fork, each.....5c
Ladies' Shoe Dressing, per bottle.....10c	Hook and Eye Card.....5c
Good Hair Brush.....10c	Hand Brush.....5c
Good Clothes Brush.....10c	Ladies' Belt, 15c.....up
Good Comb.....5c	Ink, per bottle.....5c
Curry-comb and Brush, each.....10c	Mucilage.....5c
Mouse Traps.....5c	Mourning Pins, 2 boxes.....5c
Rat Traps.....10c	25 sheets, Shelf Paper.....5c
Curling Irons.....5c	Hair Pins, 2 bunches.....5c
Shoe Brush.....10c	Darning Cotton, each.....1c
Ladies' Black Hose.....10c	Boys' Waists.....15c
Hatchet or Hammer.....10c	1 Gallon Crock.....5c

Our Grocery Department is full of Bargains. Give our Tinware Department a look over.

FAMOUS,
5 and 10c Store.
 15 First Street, Dixon, Ill. Look for Sign.

Special Sheet Music Sale!
 All the Latest Songs and Instrumental Music we have in stock will be sold for a short time at special low prices. Music Books likewise. Now is your time to buy Music Books and Music cheap.

DIXON MUSIC COMPANY. 14 EAST FIRST ST.
 Dixon, Illinois.

GREAT
Childs' Clothing Clearance Sale!
 150 Childs' Knee Pant Suits, divided into TWO LOTS.

Lot No. 1.--Choice Per Suit, \$2.00
 Suits that have been selling for \$3 00, \$3 50 and \$4 00.

Lot No. 2.--Choice Per Suit, \$3.00
 This lot is the best offering ever shown; suits that have been selling from \$4 50 to \$7.00. These two lots are mostly small sizes, 5, 6, 7 and 8 year old, but they are the most extraordinary Bargains ever shown in Childs' Clothing.

Don't Fail to See Them on Sale in our Show Window!
S. Rosenthal & Son,
 14 First Street, Dixon Ill.